THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

April 19, 1952 Volume IV, Number 10

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Zverev's Report on the 1952 Budget

Reports of the Sessions ... Deputies' Speeches

The Budget Law ... Other Actions Taken

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying $100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, $3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Zverev's Report on the 1952 Budget

ON U.S.S.R, STATE BUDGET FOR 1952 AND FULFILLMENT OF U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1950.—Report of U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev. (Pravda, March 7, pp. 2-3; Izvestia, pp. 3-4. Complete text:) Comrade Deputies! The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget expresses the Soviet people's inflexible will to achieve new victories in building a communist society. The budget reflects the great tasks, set by the Communist Party and Soviet government, of further development of industry, agriculture and transport, of increasing trade turnover and raising the standard of living of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The budget figures vividly show the solicitude of our party and government for thorough development of the Soviet people's culture, for training numerous specialists for all branches of the national economy, for developing advanced Soviet science.

Year after year the Soviet people are achieving more and more new successes in our country's peaceful economic and cultural construction, in the struggle to create communism's material-technical base.

In 1951 major advances were made in all branches of the socialist economy, particularly in our Soviet industry. Industrial output increased 16% over that of 1950 and more than doubled the 1940 level.

In 1951 the equipment of all branches of production was increased considerably. Our machine-building industry created hundreds of new types of highly productive machinery and equipment, ensuring our national economy's further technical progress, facilitating labor and increasing its productivity.

Labor productivity of industrial workers increased 10% over the level of 1950, thanks to the introduction of new work methods and equipment, better production organization, growth of the working people's creative initiative and the further development of socialist competition. The increase in labor productivity and better use of production capacity, raw materials and supplies made possible a substantial reduction in unit costs of industrial goods and an increase in internal industrial accumulations.

Socialist agriculture's progress continued in 1951 on the basis of up-to-date machinery, better work organization on collective and state farms and wide use of the discoveries of advanced agronomical science. The area sown to grain and technical crops was considerably expanded, the number of livestock and its productivity increased. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions in a number of areas of the U.S.S.R., the gross grain harvest was 7,400,000,000 poods in 1951; moreover, the harvest of food grains—wheat and rye—was higher than in 1950.

The U.S.S.R. national income increased 12% over 1950, in comparable prices. This ensured a substantial rise in the public welfare and made it possible to carry out a big construction program. Total volume of state capital investments in 1951 was 12% more than in 1950 and exceeded two and one-half times prewar (1940) capital investments.

With immense enthusiasm the Soviet people are translating into reality the plans for the great Stalinist construction projects of communism on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu-Darya. Construction of mighty hydroelectric power stations, canals and irrigation systems is proceeding successfully.

Based on the great achievements in industrial and agricultural development, the increase in labor productivity and the reduction of unit production costs, the U.S.S.R. government in 1951 introduced the well-known fourth postwar reduction in state retail prices of consumers' goods. As a result the Soviet ruble's purchasing power rose further and the workers' and employees' real wages, the peasants' incomes and sales of goods to the population increased.

Our achievements in economic and cultural fields show the great, indomitable strength of the Soviet social and state system, which has evoked the mighty efforts of the people to carry out the great Stalinist plan for establishing a communist society.

The Soviet people are confidently advancing to new victories under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, under the guidance of great Stalin! (Long applause.)

Following the Soviet Union's example, and inspired by its accomplishments in building communism, the people's democracies are scoring ever-increasing successes in laying the foundations of socialism. The year 1951 was for them one of further economic progress, of an advance in well-being and culture for wide strata of the population. The great Chinese people have scored major successes in building a new life. In a short time the Chinese People's Republic strengthened the dictatorship of people's democracy and achieved notable results in the struggle for full economic independence from the capitalist world, in the struggle to industrialize the country and lift the cultural level. The German Democratic Republic is successfully developing its peaceful construction.

While the Soviet Union and people's democracies are engaged in peaceful, creative labor, preparations for a new world war are increasing in the imperialist camp, headed by the U.S.A.

The U.S.A. is again restoring the two foci of war, German imperialism in the West and Japanese imperialism in the East. It is well known that wiping out these foci in the last war cost mankind tremendous sacrifices and suffering.

The American imperialists are creating new aggressive blocs, building hundreds of foreign military bases, feverishly increasing production of all types of armaments and curtailing civilian production.

The growth of armaments and the militarization of the economy, conducted by capitalist monopolies in pursuit of maximum profits, are intensifying the impoverishment of the broad masses of the people.

American monopoly profits are now double those in the years of the second world war and eight times prewar profits. The entire burden of the economy's militarization and the armaments increase is being shifted to the working people's shoulders, exploitation is being intensified, the taxation burden is increasing and prices of consumers' goods are rising. In the U.S.A. taxes from the population amount to $ 60,000,000,000, four times as much as in the war year 1943. Compared with the prewar period income-tax rates for the low-income strata of the population have risen eight to ten times.

Thanks to the tremendous growth of military expenditures in the U.S.A. and other countries of the imperialist camp, their economic and financial position is sharply deteriorating, budget deficits are increasing and inflation growing. In the first half of the 1951-1952 budget year the U.S. budget deficit was $ 7,500,000,000, or one-fourth the entire budget for this period.

Carrying out the American monopolists' demands to speed the armament tempo, British ruling circles are reducing imports of foodstuffs, cutting the amounts of foodstuffs and fuel available to the public and continuing the wage-freeze policy despite substantial increases in prices of goods. They have confronted their country with the gloomy prospect of bankruptcy and starvation.

Britain's balance of payments deficit is constantly increasing; gold and dollar reserves are being rapidly exhausted. These reserves fell 40% in the second half of 1951 alone. The purchasing power of the pound sterling and confidence in it are declining throughout the world.

The French economy and finances are also in a very grave state. The budget and foreign trade deficits are growing from year to year; the purchasing power of the franc is falling catastrophically. By the end of 1951 money in circulation in France had reached the colossal figure of 1,847,000,000,000 francs. Compared with the prewar period money in circulation has increased 16.5 times. In 1951 French retail prices were 30 times prewar prices, whereas the workers' wages had in-

creased only thirteenfold. The French working people are now much worse off than before the war.

While war hysteria is being fomented in all possible ways in capitalist countries and a mad arms race is going on, the Soviet Union is steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and exposing the warmongers' intrigues. Under the leadership of the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin, our country is marching in the vanguard of the forces of peace and democracy and rallying all progressive mankind in the fight for peace. (Applause.)

The vast extent of our country's economic and cultural construction bespeaks the Soviet government's peaceful policy. Successful fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budgets for 1950 and 1951 is vivid indication of our country's economic and cultural growth.

Fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget in 1950, according to the report submitted for confirmation by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, amounted in revenue to 422,800,000,000 rubles and in expenditures to 413,300,000,000 rubles and in 1951, according to preliminary statistics, revenue was 468,000,000,000 rubles and expenditures were 441,300,000,000 rubles.

In 1951 as well as in 1950 revenue exceeded expenditures in fulfillment of the budget.

The 1951 U.S.S.R. state budget adopted by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet was overfulfilled by 9,300,000,000 rubles in revenue; budget revenue increased 45,200,000,000 rubles, or 10.7% over that of 1950.

Funds from socialist enterprises and organizations composed the bulk of budget revenue. Proceeds from deductions from state enterprise profits increased from 40,400,000,000 rubles in 1950 to 47,800,000,000 rubles in 1951, or 18.5%; turnover tax proceeds also increased, from 236,100,000,000 rubles to 247,800,000,000 rubles, or 4.9%.

Growth of U.S.S.R. state budget revenues from socialist enterprises was accompanied by a substantial reduction in wholesale prices of materials and equipment and retail prices of consumers' goods.

The 1951 goal for tax payments by the public was fulfilled 101.9% and for state loans 110.6%.

The 1951 U.S.S.R. state budget expenditures were 28,000,000,000 rubles, or 6.8% more than in 1950.

The sum of 157,600,000,000 rubles was used to finance the national economy in 1950 and 179,400,000,000 rubles in 1951, and 116,700,000,000 and 118,900,000,000 rubles, respectively, were spent on social and cultural measures.

As a result of successful fulfillment of the plans for development of the national economy and the budget, the Soviet state's financial, credit and monetary system has become still more sound.

State Budget of the U.S.S.R. for 1952.—The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget is drawn up in accord with the plan adopted for development of the national economy and provides the necessary financial means for a new advance in socialist production, raising of the working people's standard of living and culture, and strengthening of our homeland's defense.

The 1952 plan for development of the national economy envisages further increasing industrial output, on the basis of an increase in labor productivity, comprehensive development of advanced technology and the introduction of new production capacity.

A substantial growth in agricultural output must be achieved this year through expansion of sown areas, increased yields of grain and technical crops, and increases in the numbers of livestock and the productiveness of animal husbandry.

In 1952, moreover, we must carry out a big construction program in all branches of the national economy, especially housing construction.

On the basis of more industrial and agricultural output and higher trade turnover, the population's consumption level will become still greater in 1952 and workers' and employees' real wages and collective farmers' incomes will increase.

The socialist state budget has an important role in resolving the tasks of national economic development.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers submits the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget for confirmation in the following amounts: revenue, 508,800,000,000 rubles; expenditures, 476,900,000,000 rubles; revenue exceeding expenditures by 31,900,000,000 rubles. Compared with the 1951 budget, revenue increases 8.7% and expenditures 8.1%.

Included in the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget, the Union budget is submitted for confirmation in the amounts: revenue, 410,100,000,000 rubles; expenditures, 378,200,000,000 rubles.

The Union republic state budgets are submitted in the total, for revenue and expenditures, of 98,700,000,000 rubles, including 54,716,000,000 for the Russian Republic, 17,538,000,000 for the Ukraine Republic, 3,718,000,000 for the Belorussian Republic, 3,337,000,000 for the Uzbek Republic, 4,427,000,000 for the Kazakh Republic, 2,747,000,000 for the Georgian Republic, 1,983,000,000 for the Azerbaidzhan Republic, 1,471,000,000 for the Lithuanian Republic, 1,162,000,000 for the Moldavian Republic, 1,415,000,000 for the Latvian Republic, 1,067,000,000 for the Kirgiz Republic, 1,013,000,000 for the Tadzhik Republic, 1,273,000,000 for the Armenian Republic, 983,000,000 for the Turkmenian Republic, 1,059,000,000 for the Estonian Republic, and 845,000,000 for the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

The funds planned for the Union republic budgets provide for meeting the goals outlined by the 1952 plan for growth of production by republic and local industry and implementation of the big program of construction and social and cultural measures.

The functioning of a tremendous number of enterprises and institutions, the activity of the multimillioned population of our country is expressed in the U.S.S.R. state budget, both in revenue and expenditures.

The Soviet budget includes more than 80,000 republic, territory, province, district, city and local rural budgets. We have no enterprises or institutions unrelated in some measure or other with mobilization of revenue for the budget and the expenditure of state funds.

All this places extremely great responsibility for budget fulfillment on the Councils of Ministers of Union and autonomous republics, executive committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, and ministry and department heads, who must see to fulfillment by all enterprises and organizations of their financial obligations to the budget and ensure utilization of state funds in strict accord with the approved estimates and financial plans.

Financial agencies are faced with great tasks in fulfilling the state budget. It is the duty of financial agencies to take all measures for timely and full collection of the revenues planned by the budget and to ensure systematic and effective control over correct and economical expenditure of state funds.

Revenues of the State Budget for 1952.—Comrade Deputies! The chief part of the Soviet budget's revenue comes from socialist enterprises and organizations. Developing according to the laws of expanded socialist reproduction, the U.S.S.R. national economy guarantees the steady growth of budgetary revenue.

The total sum of the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget's revenue has been fixed, as was said before, at 508,800,000,000 rubles, 40,800,000,000 higher than 1951; this increase reflects mainly an increase in revenue from the socialist economy.

The budget revenue is planned as follows as regards major sources: turnover tax 260,000,000,000 rubles, profit deductions 61,800,000,000 rubles, taxes on the public 47,400,000,000 rubles, and state loans 42,500,000,000 rubles.

Deductions from the profits of state enterprises are to increase 14,000,000,000 rubles, or 29.2%, over last year, while revenue from the turnover tax is to increase 12,200,000,000 rubles, or 4.9%. The rise in these budget revenues will be due to further production increases, lowering of unit costs and the increase, on this basis, of the monetary accumulations of socialist enterprises.

The total 1952 profits in the branches of the national economy will be 88,100,000,000 rubles, as against 74,700,000,000 rubles in 1951. The rise in profits makes it possible to leave a considerable part of them at the disposal of enterprises and ministries for production expansion. At the same time, deductions from profits for the state budget are increasing, and the proportion of these deductions in state budget revenue is rising from 10.2% in 1951 to 12.2% in 1952.

Last year important successes were scored in reducing unit output costs and increasing profit in the national economy. By

lowering unit costs state industrial enterprises and organizations saved more than 26,000,000,000 rubles, exclusive of savings from the reduction of wholesale prices of raw materials and supplies. The most substantial decrease in unit costs and increase in the profit rate occurred in branches of heavy industry.

On the basis of increased labor productivity and reduced unit costs, the government considerably reduced wholesale prices for means and tools of production and freight rates as of Jan. 1, 1952. Taking into account the reduction of wholesale prices and charges, the 1952 state plan for development of the national economy contemplates further reduction of unit costs of industrial output, to yield a saving of 42,900,000,000 rubles. Systematic introduction of new machinery and advanced technology, improved production organization and steady growth in the qualification of personnel are creating great opportunities for further rise in labor productivity and lowering of unit costs.

Development of new forms of socialist competition, aimed at improving the qualitative indices of the work of enterprises, economies of raw materials and supplies in every production operation, fuller use of equipment and increase in technical and economic indices are of great importance for reducing unit output costs.

It is the duty of directors of enterprises, Party and trade union organizations to develop socialist competition more widely, taking up everything new and progressive which arises in the struggle for communism and spreading it to all the workers.

It must be said that as yet some ministries, enterprises and economic organizations by no means make full use of existing possibilities for further reducing unit production costs, reducing distribution costs and increasing the profitability of branches of the economy.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry has not yet eliminated the serious shortcomings in its economic and financial activities to which attention was drawn at the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's last session* and it has this year sustained heavy production and financial losses at enterprises of the Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Amur Chief Fishing Industry Administrations.

Heavy losses have also occurred in lumbering enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry's North Komi, Eastern Region and Western Siberia Chief Lumber Administrations.

The Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry did not meet their 1951 goals for lowering unit costs and accumulations.

The above-mentioned ministries must learn from the results of their enterprises' 1951 economic and financial operations and take steps to improve their business management and see that all enterprises reach the targets for reducing unit output costs and accumulations.

In the struggle to reduce unit cost serious attention must be given to eliminating overexpenditure of raw materials and supplies, losses from spoiled output and other unproductive expenditures which still occur in many enterprises. The Ministry of the Food Industry's Spitak sugar refinery was 55,000 centners of sugar short in its deliveries to the state as a result of heavy losses in 1951.

As a result of violations of technological discipline individual Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy plants exceeded established norms for expenditure of metal in 1951. The Novo-Tagil plant's rolling mills expended 13,000,000 rubles too much metal, the Amur steel plant 5,400,000 rubles and the Chelyabinsk plant 8,000,000 rubles.

One of the most important requisites for further reduction in unit output costs is improved labor organization in enterprises and economical expenditure of wage funds. However, not all enterprises adhere to these requirements.

At the Syas Cellulose and Paper Combine last year payments were illegally made for incompleted work, employees' salaries were raised beyond the norms and other violations of financial discipline occurred. The Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry gave this combine permission to cover this overexpenditure of wage funds, instead of taking the necessary steps to improve the combine's work and eliminate the above-mentioned violations of financial discipline.

The Leningrad machine-building plant of the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry's Chief Administration for Textile Light Machinery did not fulfill its 1951 output program and spent 13,500,000 rubles too much on wages.

Ministries and departments must improve labor planning and organization in production and see to each enterprise's strict adherence to the permitted number of personnel and permitted wage expenditure.

A strict regime of economy in expenditure on maintenance must be introduced. Such expenditure amounts to many billions of rubles in the national economy.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance has checked on maintenance expenditures in many enterprises and has found serious shortcomings in this matter.

In a number of enterprises monetary funds allotted for maintenance are used for purposes for which they were not earmarked in the plan. Ministries and their chief administrations do not yet exercise strict control of maintenance funds expenditure and are not taking the necessary measures to introduce order in the matter of such expenditure.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has obliged ministries and central institutions to reduce industrial enterprises' maintenance expenditures by 10% compared with actual expenditures in 1951, through reducing repair costs, eliminating excessive expenditure on such repairs and eliminating expenditures not connected with maintenance.

Correct planning by ministries of the targets for reducing unit costs of individual products in their enterprises is of great importance for increased economy.

A recent order of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers pointed to serious shortcomings in planning unit costs of industrial production in the Ministries of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry, the Machine Tool Industry, the Electrical Equipment Industry and certain other machine-building ministries and obliged them to introduce proper order in planning, recording and calculating unit costs of finished products.

In a number of ministries' enterprises planned expenditure on materials and wages has been raised by increasing the norms for raw material, supplies, electric power and fuel expenditures, artificially increasing expenditure for pay and wages, and also through inclusion of unjustified additional payment for deviations from technological processes. These ministries' chief administrations have not properly checked on the calculation and computation of unit costs.

Shortcomings in planning unit production costs in the machine-building ministries also result from an impermissible slackening of attention to the quality of the technical, industrial and financial plans drawn up at enterprises.

It is essential to increase the responsibility of ministry and department officials for unit cost planning, improving labor quotas and material norms and ensuring strict control over shop and over-all factory expenditure.

The plan for unit costs and plan calculations at enterprises must be worked out on the basis of progressive norms for equipment utilization and the approved technical and economic norms for raw material, supplies, fuel and electric power expenditure and for labor payment per unit of production. The government has condemned the practice of determining the elements of enterprise expenditure and unit cost of individual types of output based solely on actual expenditures in the preceding period, without analysis of these figures and study of the measures necessary for further reduction of finished-product unit cost and of the measures necessary to end unproductive expenditures and losses entailed in violation of technological discipline in production. The government has condemned such practices as incorrect and leading to padding of planned unit costs.

Officials of ministries, enterprises and economic organizations must wage a more determined struggle for economy, which is of great importance for further development of the national economy. For this purpose management on business principles, the basic method of socialist management, must be strengthened constantly, economic output methods must be more widely introduced and more efficient use must be made of materials and funds allotted to enterprises by the state.

An important part must be played in this matter by financial agencies and credit institutions as well. However, certain

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, Nos. 10, 11, 12.

financial agency and credit institution officials do not yet see to proper control over the economic and financial activity of enterprises and organizations, and give poor study to the economy and finances of enterprises and economic organizations.

Serious shortcomings in this work were discovered in 1951 in the Finance Ministries of the Kirgiz and Karelo-Finnish Union Republics, which had made an insufficiently thorough check of the accounts and report materials presented by individual enterprises and organizations and did not display the necessary strictness and exactingness in the struggle to strengthen financial discipline and expend state funds economically.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance and its financial agencies and the State Bank and its institutions are obliged to intensify their daily ruble control over the course of production and commodity turnover. Financial agencies and credit institutions must keep strict watch over fulfillment of programs for reducing unit production costs and distribution costs, and must keep strict watch over expenditure of wage funds and also the punctual and complete making of payments to the budget by enterprises and economic organizations.

As has been shown above, the overwhelming part of budget revenue comes from the socialist economy. Taxes from the public will amount to 47,400,000,000 rubles in the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget, or 9.3% of all revenue.

There were serious shortcomings last year in the work of financial agencies in a number of Union republics and provinces in collection of public taxes. In Krasnodar Territory and Orel, Bryansk and certain other provinces of the Russian Republic and also in Grodno and Minsk Provinces of the Belorussian Republic, the agricultural tax collection plan was not punctually fulfilled.

Financial agencies in the republics and provinces must improve work in tax collection in the countryside, and the republic Councils of Ministers and Soviet executive committees must give the necessary help to financial agencies in the conduct of this work.

Voluntary contributions from the public in the form of loans and savings bank deposits are of great importance.

The 1951 state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy was oversubscribed by 4,800,000,000 rubles. There was a considerable increase last year in loan subscriptions by collective farmers, whose incomes are steadily increasing.

Receipts from state loans from the public and state organizations are to be 42,500,000,000 rubles in 1952. The funds received from state loans will be used to build the great construction projects of communism and will be invested in measures to ensure a further increase in our people's standard of living and culture.

The steady rise in the population's material well-being also ensures the growth of savings bank deposits.

In 1951 savings bank deposits increased 4,000,000,000 rubles. The number of depositors increased more than 3,000,000. The 1952 plan provides for an increase in savings bank deposits of 4,500,000,000 rubles.

Considerable funds are also provided by state insurance, which received further development in 1951. Collective farm crop and livestock insurance increased as well as voluntary personal insurance.

However, state insurance work still needs considerable improvement, especially as regards voluntary forms of insurance. Financial agencies and insurance officials above all must develop voluntary insurance more widely and intensify their work on collection of insurance payments.

Expenditures of the U.S.S.R. State Budget in 1952.—Comrade Deputies! Our socialist state is developing its productive capacity at a rate unparalleled in history.

The great construction projects of communism being carried out on Comrade Stalin's initiative are of outstanding importance for the further growth of the country's productive capacity and the multiplication of its communal wealth and property. The Volga-Don Canal, first-born of the great construction projects, will be put into operation this year.

Construction of the world's largest hydrotechnical installations, further development of industry, agriculture, transport, housing construction, science, education and public health services demand great budget expenditures.

The total expenditures of the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget have been fixed at 476,900,000,000 rubles, of which 180,400,000,000 is for national economic development, 124,800,000,000 for social and cultural measures, 113,800,000,000 for the country's defense, 14,400,000,000 for maintenance of state administrative agencies and 8,900,000,000 for payment of lottery prizes to the public and payment of loan interest.

Compared with 1951, budget expenditures are to increase 35,600,000,000 rubles, or 8.1%.

The overwhelming part of state budget funds, as can be seen from the figures quoted, is directed to financing the national economy and culture.

Financing the National Economy.—This year more than half the budget funds for financing the national economy will be used for capital construction.

The amount for financing capital investments and increasing working capital in 1952 is fixed at 143,100,000,000 rubles, of which 98,100,000,000 is to come from the budget and 45,000,000,000 from the resources of enterprises and economic organizations.

In 1951 construction organizations reduced costs, compared with 1950, and brought about an increase in the rate of construction.

However, a number of organizations of the Ministries of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction, Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, the Coal-Mining Industry, Power Plants and the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry, as a result of serious shortcomings in work organization at construction projects and in the use of building machinery, with which the construction industry is lavishly equipped, did not reach targets laid down in the state plan for reducing construction costs.

There are many cases in which machinery at construction projects is not yet fully utilized and building machinery stands idle. Excavators, mechanical loaders and cranes stood idle for a great length of time in the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction's Dzerzhinsky and Makeyevka Construction Trusts as a result of lack of work at hand, repairs not allowed for in the plan, and breakdowns. Cranes and tractor-drawn scrapers at the Kama Hydroelectric Power Station construction site were at a standstill for more than one-third the working time in 1951. At many construction projects truck transport is not organized as it should be, and machines stand idle or make trips without loads.

Certain organizations are expending building materials in excess of the planned norms and are overexpending wage funds and incurring excessive overhead expenses. At Section No. 2 of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction's Trust No. 5 estimated norms for use of sawn lumber were exceeded 23% in nine months of 1951, norms for use of corrugated iron were exceeded 32% and those for use of lime 53% during the same period. The Nazarovo construction and assembly administration of the Ministry of the Coal-Mining Industry's Krasnoyarsk Mine-Building Trust overexpended wage funds by almost 1,000,000 rubles and expended 205,000 rubles too much building materials in 10 months of 1951. During nine months of 1951 double the estimated overhead expenses were incurred in construction of the Pashiisk cement plant, which is being done by a trust of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry.

Ministry and department officials must ensure control of fulfillment of the programs for reducing construction costs, must adhere strictly to the timetables fixed by the government for completing construction projects, must make better use of building machinery, not permit overexpenditure of materials above established norms, and reduce overhead expenditures.

The long-term investment banks, which are obligated to control systematically the fulfillment of programs for reducing construction costs, do not always cope with this responsible task. For example, the Azerbaidzhan, Uzbek, Ryazan and Vinnitsa Industrial Bank offices have not established the necessary control over use of material resources and wage funds, and do not check sufficiently on construction project plans and estimates or wage the necessary struggle to strengthen finan-

cial and accounting discipline at construction projects.

The long-term investment banks must improve their work and establish strict ruble control over the course of construction.

Working capital of enterprises and economic organizations is to increase 10,700,000,000 rubles in 1952 over 1951. The increase in working capital is fixed in accord with the growth in volume of output and commodity turnover and takes account of the target for reducing unit production costs. Moreover, a further increase in the turnover of resources in the national economy must be achieved in 1952.

The sum of 4,600,000,000 rubles will be allocated from the state budget to cover the increase in internal working capital this year, and 6,100,000,000 rubles from the profits of the national economy and other internal economic sources. The share of the resources of enterprises in financing their own increased working capital will be raised to 57.2%, as against 52.6% in 1951. This places a great responsibility on directors of enterprises and economic organizations for meeting the goals for reducing production costs, for profits and for increasing the turnover of commodities and material assets.

During the past few years there has been improvement in the use of operating funds in the national economy. Turnover of normed commodity and material assets in enterprises of U.S.S.R. industrial ministries in nine months of 1951 was more than 4% higher than in the corresponding 1950 period. However, there are still fundamental shortcomings in the use of working capital at enterprises of a number of ministries, work is not organized to discover and use surplus and unnecessary materials, and stores of raw materials, supplies, fuel and finished products are accumulated in excess of plan.

Formation of stocks of commodities and material assets in excess of plan is often linked with irregular production output and serious shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries in the organization of material and technical supply. For example, at the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry's Mytishchi machine-building plant, output, on an average during 1951, was 18% in the first ten days of the month, 27.1% during the second ten days and 54.9% in the third ten days. This factory's irregular work led to considerable idle time of workers, a low coefficient of equipment use and formation of large reserves of commodities and material assets in excess of norm, amounting to more than 11,000,000 rubles by Jan. 1, 1952.

The chief administrations of ministries and supply organizations often incorrectly distribute resources among enterprises and do not display the necessary maneuverability in supplying materials to enterprises. The Ministry of the Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry's Vyksun factory needed 2827 tons of sheet alloys during nine months of 1951 but during this period received 4048 tons. Unnecessary high-quality iron, conveyor belts, motors and diesel engines intended for replacements were also sent to the factory. The Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry's Krasnoyarsk plant was sent fuel in 1951 by order of the chief administration without consideration of its existing fuel stocks. As a result coal stocks considerably in excess of norm piled up at the factory, leading to a considerable loss of coal and unproductive expenditure.

Ministry and enterprise directors ought to give more attention to questions of planning and utilizing working capital and organizing material and technical supply, must not permit formation of excessive stocks of commodities and material assets, and must realize these materials punctually according to the system laid down by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. All this is an essential requisite for further improvement in the economic and financial functioning of enterprises and organizations.

State Bank financial agencies and institutions must keep daily watch on the state of enterprises' internal working capital, the use made of it and of bank credits granted these enterprises and organizations.

It must, however, be stated that certain financial and credit agencies are not yet fulfilling their obligations fully and are exercising insufficient control over the use of working capital of enterprises and organizations. The Tadzhik and Penza State Bank offices are lagging the most in this respect; they are not waging the necessary struggle to liquidate stocks of commodities and material assets in excess of norm at enterprises and in the trade network, and are not keeping a watch for punctual payment to the economy and for observance of financial discipline. Financial and credit institution officials must eliminate existing shortcomings and considerably improve their work.

The 1952 state budget expenditures for financing agriculture and forestry are to be 34,700,000,000 rubles, taking account of the reduction of prices for tractors, agricultural machinery and fuel. Of this sum, 17,000,000,000 rubles is earmarked for financing Machine and Tractor Stations and Forestry Stations.

At the end of last year the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decided on measures to improve M.T.S. work, a decision of great significance for further development of all branches of agriculture and for increasing agricultural output. The M.T.S. must eliminate serious shortcomings in machinery utilization, considerably raise M.T.S. productivity, bring about improvement in the quality of collective farm work and its performance on short, better agrotechnical schedules, and ensure fulfillment of the assignments for reducing unit costs of tractor work.

State farms are also faced with great tasks in developing agricultural production. In postwar years state farms have increased output of agricultural products, crop yields, number of livestock and its productiveness. At the same time, labor productivity is still inadequate on many state farms, technical and material resources are used unsatisfactorily, state discipline is not observed in expending materials and funds, overexpenditures of fuel, supplies and wage funds are permitted. All this leads to nonfulfillment by such state farms of their quotas for crops and productiveness of stock raising, and also to nonfulfillment of the unit production cost plan. An important state farm task is reduction of unit production costs by developing diversified farming, by raising yields and increasing livestock productiveness, by augmenting labor productivity and by making better use of machinery.

Substantial budget funds are to be used for carrying out the Stalinist plan for transformation of nature. In 1952 forestation must be conducted over large areas as well as considerable ameliorative and irrigation work.

Further increase of retail trade turnover, expansion of the assortment and improvement in the quality of goods is envisaged in 1952. Trade organization directors do not always display the necessary exactingness toward suppliers in respect to punctual shipment of goods, improvement of their quality and expansion of their assortment; they make inadequate use of the system of placing orders with industrial enterprises for individual types of goods and do not show enough concern for enlisting local commodity resources.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and its local agencies fix trade turnover plans without sufficient consideration of the public demand for individual items, and merchandising organizations do not display the necessary concern for realization of allotted funds on schedule. Not infrequently goods are shipped to the trade network without considering the seasonal demand for them. In some cities and districts breakdowns continue to occur in retail supply of goods which are abundantly available in the wholesale warehouses.

Merchandising organizations are faced with the task of improving their services to consumers, skillfully distributing the supplies of goods, exercising an active influence on quality and variety of manufactured goods and improving their business and financial operations.

Budgetary Expenditures for Social and Cultural Measures.— Further development of socialist culture is one of our state's most important tasks. In raising the Soviet people's consciousness, in their constant cultural and ideological growth the party of Lenin and Stalin sees a mighty source of the strength of the Soviet state, a vital condition for our advance on the road to communism.

The Soviet government pays exceptionally great attention to comprehensive education and upbringing of our country's working people. Having successfully solved in the prewar period the problem of universal compulsory primary education, the Soviet state now gives seven-year education to all, while developing ten-year education in every way.

In 1952 1,416,000 students will be studying in higher educational establishments, 60,000 more than last year. The number of students in technicums [technical colleges] will be increased 57,000 to a total of 1,441,000.

The Soviet social system has created boundless opportunities

for development of science, of that genuine science which, as Comrade Stalin points out, "does not shut itself off from the people, does not remain at a distance from the people, but is ready to serve the people, ready to convey to the people all the achievements of a science which serves the people not by compulsion but voluntarily and gladly."

The 1952 plan envisages further development of scientific and research institutions' work on problems of utilization of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind, on problems of lightening labor and raising its productivity. In the current year 60,000,000,000 rubles are being allocated to education, 22,800,-000,000 rubles to public health and physical culture, 37,500,-000,000 rubles to social insurance and security and 4,500,000,-000 rubles as state payments to mothers with many children or without means of support.

All these figures clearly express the constant concern of the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally for raising the living and cultural standards of the broad strata of the population. (Applause.) The government is paying great attention to improving and maintaining the administrative machinery of the Soviets. In recent years extensive work has been done to simplify the state administrative structure and this has improved the administrative work and reduced expenditure on maintenance of administrative staffs. However, we are not yet rid of some instances of overstaffed state establishments and enterprises and violation of regulations governing staff size and budget. In 1951 financial agencies revealed violation of allowances of size of staff at a number of enterprises of the Ministries of the Lumber Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Automobile and Tractor Industry, Railroads and others.

The State Commission on Staff Quotas should engage in more active work on problems of eliminating overstaffing and simplifying the state administrative structure, and financial agencies must increase their control over observance of the established manpower quotas and wage budgets. It is necessary to ensure further improvement of the quality and to increase the effectiveness of control and inspection work by financial agencies, ministries and departments. In carrying out their inspections, control auditors should not only reveal violations of finance discipline but also strive to eliminate completely the shortcomings revealed.

Expenditures for Strengthening Defense of the Soviet State.—The Soviet Union pursues an undeviating policy of peace and stands in the vanguard of the supporters of peace and friendship among peoples. The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy originates in the very nature of the Soviet state, in the fundamental principles underlying the Soviet social structure and in our people's vital interests.

"The entire world," Comrade Stalin points out, "has had the opportunity to convince itself not only of the Soviet state's might, but of the just nature of its policy, based on recognition of the equality of rights of all peoples, based on respect for their freedom and independence. There are no grounds for doubting that the Soviet Union will remain faithful to its policy —a policy of peace and security, a policy of the equality of rights and friendship of the peoples."

The policy of peace pursued by the Soviet state rests on our country's invincible might. Only stupid politicians and obvious enemies of the Soviet state could regard this peace-loving policy as a sign of lack of confidence by the Soviet people in their own strength. The socialist state persistently wages the struggle for peace because it does not need war, because the Soviet people consider aggressive war the most heinous crime against mankind.

Engaged in peaceful creative labor, Soviet people vigilantly follow the intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. "Of course, the aggressors want the Soviet Union to be defenseless in the event of their attacking it," says Comrade Stalin. "But the Soviet Union disagrees and thinks an aggressor should be met fully prepared." (Thunderous, prolonged applause.)

The ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain, France and other aggressive states are carrying on intense preparations for a new world war, devoting vast sums to this purpose. Financing of the war preparations and the arms race consumes an overwhelmingly large part of these countries' state budgets. U.S. military appropriations, even by official figures, more than tripled last year and now constitute more than 80% of the U.S. state budget. Military expenditures in Britain, France and other aggressive states in recent years have also grown by large amounts.

The U.S. ruling circles' aggressive imperialist policy is clearly expressed in the recent 1952-1953 budget message of the President of the U.S.A. However, the bellicose, boastful tone of Truman's statement cannot conceal the uneasiness of U.S. ruling circles over the American people's growing dissatisfaction with their policy and the growth of the contradictions in the imperialist camp.

Unlike the aggressive imperialist states, the Soviet Union is allocating the overwhelmingly large part of its state budget funds, as in past years, to financing the national economy, to improving the living and cultural standard of the working people. In 1952 it is planned to allocate 113,800,000,000 rubles, 23.9% of state budget expenditures to the country's defense. These funds will enable us to carry out the necessary measures for further strengthening our homeland's defense potential.

The Soviet Union has no aggressive plans. It threatens no countries and no peoples. Its armed forces are nowhere waging war and nowhere taking part in military operations. In the Soviet Union the Law for the Defense of Peace is in force, directed to strengthening the cause of peace and friendship among all peoples.

The camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, stands as an insuperable barrier in the path of the imperialist warmongers. This camp's forces are growing and becoming stronger every day. The peace movement is one of the greatest movements of our days, a mighty, insuperable force of our time. The basis of this movement is the firm determination of millions of men of good will in all countries to uphold the cause of peace and to avert war.

Comrade Deputies! The Soviet people, inspired by the Stalin program for building communism, are displaying selflessness and heroism in their peaceful, creative labor. The Soviet people, guided by the Bolshevist party, are successfully resolving the tasks of establishing communism.

The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget, presented by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for your approval, completely ensures the availing of financial means for the tremendous measures planned by the Party and government for further development of the national economy, for raising the well-being and culture of the Soviet people.

It is our task to see to timely fulfillment of this budget, completely to mobilize the economy's reserves, to ensure the strictest economy in spending state funds, and to achieve even greater strengthening of finances, credit and a further increase in the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble. Successful fulfillment of the state budget will be a great new contribution to the cause of strengthening the economic might of the Soviet state.

Our country's working people, united around the Bolshevist party, will do everything necessary for successful fulfillment of the national economic plan and the state budget and will mark 1952 with new victories in construction of a communist society.

We are being confidently led toward this goal by the great party of Lenin and Stalin, by our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Thunderous, prolonged applause. All rise. Beneath the arches of the Kremlin Palace the air rings with a prolonged ovation in honor of Comrade J. V. Stalin.)

Co-Reports

Council of Nationalities.—ON U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1952 AND FULFILLMENT OF U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1950.—Co-report by Deputy I. S. Khokhlov, Chairman of Budget Committee. (Pravda, March 8, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 4. 3600 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The Council of Nationalities Budget Committee has examined the 1952 U.S.S.R. budget and the report on fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget presented to the Supreme Soviet by the government. ...

The Budget Committee proposes that the report on fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget be confirmed in the sum approved by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. ...

Receipts from the socialist economy occupy the chief place in the revenue section of the budget. The great increase in revenue from deductions from the profits of state enterprises must be especially noted. This revenue will be almost 62,000,000,000 rubles in 1952, 29.2% more than last year. ...

Comrade Deputies! The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget has been correctly drawn up in accord with the national economic plan. The Budget Committee proposes that the state budget be approved in the sums presented by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, with the following amendments by the Budget Committee:

It is proposed to increase state budget revenue by 1,092,-200,000 rubles, to include the following increases: 734,800,-000 rubles in the turnover tax, 206,000,000 rubles in deductions from the profit of enterprises and economic organizations, 15,400,000 rubles in taxes on the public, 100,000,000 rubles in state loans and 36,000,000 rubles from various sources other than taxation.

It is proposed to increase receipts from the turnover tax by:

(a) improving the assortment and increasing the sale of products by 338,300,000 rubles, including increases of 100,-000,000 rubles through the Ministry of Procurements, 147,-000,000 rubles through the Ministry of Food Industry, 60,-000,000 through the Ministry of Light Industry and 31,300,000 rubles through the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry;

(b) an increase of 396,500,000 rubles in connection with the government's decisions to increase output and sale of consumers' goods, including 219,300,000 rubles through the Ministry of the Food Industry, 86,400,000 rubles through the Ministry of the Oil Industry and 40,900,000 rubles through the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

Upon more precise revenue calculation, revenue from profit deductions increases 50,000,000 rubles from the Ministry of Railroads, 21,000,000 rubles from the Ministry of Procurements, 15,000,000 rubles from the Ministry of the Food Industry, 45,000,000 rubles from the Ministry of Trade, 5,000,000 rubles from the Ministry of Cotton Growing and 70,000,000 rubles from the Chief State Insurance Administration.

Upon more precise calculation, revenue from income tax on the public increases 15,400,000 rubles.

State loan revenue increases 100,000,000 rubles through purchase of loans by savings banks.

More precise calculation of revenue from the sale of state property is responsible for a 36,000,000-ruble increase in receipts from sources other than taxation.

The Budget Committee proposes that the additional revenue of 1,092,200,000 rubles be used to increase the surplus of revenue over expenditures in the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget.

After study of the budget data, the Budget Committee considers it necessary to report its observations on a number of questions to the Council of Nationalities.

It must be stated that the work of financial agencies improved considerably in 1951. Financial officials displayed great activity and obtained good results in ensuring receipt of revenue. The 1951 state budget revenue was overfulfilled. At the same time the Budget Committee calls attention to certain shortcomings in the work of financial agencies detrimental to the state budget.

1. The qualifications of a number of financial officials entrusted with checking the correctness of turnover tax calculations by enterprises and organizations are still inadequate. As a result, when state revenue inspectors conduct audits at enterprises, they often fail to discover infringements and those responsible remain unpunished. An additional 29,000,000 rubles was allotted to the turnover tax as a result of repeat audits of enterprises by U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance officials.

2. Cases occur in which local financial agencies do not check with sufficient care the authorizations for reimbursement of expenditures from the budget, resulting in incorrect payments. Such incorrect payment came to 2,316,000 rubles in the Ukraine Republic in 1951 and 576,000, rubles in the Kazakh Republic.

3. The Budget Committee also considers that padding of sums needed for the network and branches occurs in the Public Health and Education Ministries' planning of expenditures for social and cultural measures. This, as well as unsatisfactory financing by certain agencies, is one of the reasons that budget allocations for social and cultural expenditures systematically fail to be fully utilized.

The Ministry of Finance does not take a sufficiently critical approach toward the data showing the needs for allocations to education and public health. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance must turn its attention to eliminating the above-mentioned shortcomings very speedily.

Enormous sums are spent on construction in our country. State capital investments are increasing yearly. As is known, they increased 12% last year. In 1952 capital investments will increase still more.

In 1951 construction organizations reduced costs and increased the speed of construction. However, many organizations did not fully ensure fulfillment of the plan for reducing cost of construction and assembly work and the Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and Machine-Building Enterprise Construction Ministries' building organizations permitted the cost of construction to increase.

Increase in construction cost also occurred in Ministry of the Building Materials Industry construction organizations. For example, the—Orsk Building and Assembly Office of the Eastern Regions Chief Construction Administration incurred losses of 5,800,000 rubles because of unsatisfactory construction work organization. This administration's directors did not observe economy in state fund expenditure. The administration's overhead expenses were nearly triple what they should have been. The Pashii Cement Plant Construction Trust increased construction costs 77% as a result of overexpenditure of wage funds and incorrect application of wage rates.

Increase in construction cost is linked to bad management at a number of Ministry of the Building Materials Industry construction projects. Bad management is the only term to apply to the fact that the Western Regions Cement Chief Administration sent a cement mill (valued at 408,000 rubles) first to the Proletarian Works, Novorossiisk, then to Leningrad and from Leningrad to Yenakiyevo, Stalino Province. ...

As a result of serious shortcomings in construction organization the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry did not utilize capital construction allocations in 1951 and unsatisfactorily fulfilled the plan for completion of new construction projects.

It must also be observed that large capital construction funds have not been used by the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Oil Industry, Power Plants and the Coal Mining Industry, leading to delays in putting a number of important enterprises into operation. ...

Plan fulfillment by every enterprise and mobilization of internal reserves are of enormous importance for meeting state budget revenue goals. Last year's results show that our socialist industry, overfulfilling the output plan, saved the country more than 26,000,000,000 rubles by reducing unit output costs.

Among the many enterprises which have set an example in the struggle to increase labor productivity and reduce unit production costs are the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines. In 1951 these enterprises overfulfilled the plans for labor productivity and reduction of unit output costs. The Magnitogorsk Stalin Metallurgical Combine gave the country 213,000 tons of pig iron, 73,000 tons of steel and 36,000 tons of rolled metal in excess of plan. By economizing raw materials, supplies, electric power and other expenditures the combine obtained accumulations of 27,600,000 rubles in excess of plan, including 18,500,000 rubles saved in excess of plan by reducing unit production costs.

The Kuznetsk Stalin Metallurgical Combine also produced large amounts of pig iron, steel and rolled metal in excess of plan, obtaining accumulations of 23,800,000 rubles in excess of plan, including savings of 20,000,000 rubles in excess of plan from reduced unit production costs.

Many enterprises in heavy, light and other branches of industry produced goods in excess of plan and made considerable savings.

Ministry of Procurements flour-milling enterprises also achieved successes in their work. In cooperation with scientists, the flour-milling workers increased output of high- and top-

grade flour from 35% to 47% by introducing new milling technology, and individual enterprises increased the percentage of output of high- and top-grade flour to 50% and 55%. These measures gave the state additional revenue of 2,000,000,000 rubles in less than three years.

However, along with enterprises which do good work we still have some which are not fulfilling production plans and not ensuring reduction of unit output costs.

The Ministry of the Lumber Industry continues to lag. The government has given this ministry enormous help, especially in equipping enterprises with new machinery. The lumber industry's fixed assets increased 23% in 1951. Nevertheless, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry is the only ministry which did not ensure fulfillment of its production plan and did not improve machinery utilization at the enterprises under its control.

As a result of serious defects in machinery use and losses from bad management, the cost of mechanized timber felling was high, and mechanized timber hauling proved to be more costly at many enterprises than hauling by horse. Unit production costs increased in 1951 in comparison with 1950. Ministry lumbering enterprises leave large quantities of lumber in the forests without hauling it away, leading to spoilage and cluttering of felling areas. It is essential that the Ministry of the Lumber Industry take measures for hauling and efficient handling of all felled timber. This will make it possible to reduce the unit output cost considerably. It is also necessary that the Minister of the Lumber Industry, Comrade Orlov, take decisive measures to improve all the work of the enterprises under the control of this ministry. ...

At past U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet sessions the Budget Committee has raised the question of improving the use of ministries' truck transport by improving truck maintenance, by setting up a network of repair shops and organizing manufacture and replacement of spare parts. The number of automobiles and trucks in the national economy has now increased. Individual ministries have a tremendous number of trucks, but their maintenance and use is still unsatisfactory.

Ministries criticized in the past have done little to improve their use of truck transport. This applies particularly to the Ministries of the Food Industry and Procurements, which had a large number of trucks idle in 1951 for lack of repairs.

The attempt to justify unsatisfactory use of trucks by referring to the spare-parts shortage is little substantiated. Of course, spare parts are necessary and their output must be increased. But as well as spare parts, their distribution on a centralized basis, their repair and manufacture in ministries' repair shops must be organized. It must be demanded that the ministries make a decisive improvement in their supervision of truck transport and very speedily eliminate the shortcomings in the use of trucks. ...

Council of the Union.—ON U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1952 AND FULFILLMENT OF U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1950.—Co-report by Deputy L. R. Korniyets, Chairman of Budget Committee. (Pravda, March 8, pp. 3-4; Izvestia, pp. 6-7. 3800 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade Deputies! The Budget Committee considers that the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget is drawn up in complete accord with the state plan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and proposes that it be approved in the totals adopted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, with the following amendments:

It is proposed that budget revenue be increased 1,092,200,000 rubles. ...

It is proposed that turnover tax payments be increased for: Ministry of Procurements 120,600,000 rubles, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry 72,200,000 rubles, Ministry of the Food Industry 366,300,000 rubles, Ministry of Light Industry 60,000,000 rubles, Ministry of the Fishing Industry 19,400,000 rubles, Ministry of the Oil Industry 86,400,000 rubles, Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry 7,400,000 rubles and Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building 2,500,000 rubles.

It is proposed to increase payments to the budget from profit deductions of: Ministry of Railroads 50,000,000 rubles, Ministry of Procurements 21,000,000 rubles, Ministry of the Food Industry 15,000,000 rubles, Ministry of Cotton Growing 5,000,000 rubles, Ministry of Trade 45,000,000 rubles and the Chief State Insurance Administration 70,000,000 rubles.

The proposal to increase turnover tax and profit deduction payments to the budget is introduced in view of discovery of the possibility of enlarging the range of goods produced, in view of the government's decisions to increase the sale of goods and to change the tax rates, and in connection with higher precision in accounting and statistical work, plus better motor transport utilization by the Ministries of Procurements and the Food Industry. ...

The Budget Committee examined petitions by various departments and Union republic Councils of Ministers for appropriation of additional funds and considers that these petitions can be examined by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers in the course of fulfillment of the budget.

The Budget Committee proposes to add the additional revenue of 1,092,200,000 rubles to the state budget surplus of revenue over expenditures.

Comrade Deputies! The Soviet people's increased energetic work opens up wide opportunities for the fullest utilization of the national economy's internal reserves, for increasing state budget revenue and reducing expenditures. ...

Some ministries, contenting themselves with average indices for production plan fulfillment, countenance backwardness on the part of individual enterprises and the fact that these enterprises do not fulfill the plan for the fixed assortment and range of goods. It is well known that the state needs not just any kind of plan fulfillment and overfulfillment but fulfillment that provides the national economy with the goods it needs.

Let us take, for example, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. In 1951 this ministry's enterprises fulfilled the gross output plan 102.1%. However, nearly one-third the enterprises under Union jurisdiction did not cope with the production plan. The plans for output of cement, brick, tile and boilers was not fulfilled last year.

Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry enterprises fulfilled the annual production plan on the whole. At the same time a number of plants did not fulfill the gross output plan and the production plan for variety of goods.

Great unutilized opportunities to reduce production and distribution expenses in the national economy may be found in motor transport utilization. The number of automobiles and trucks is increasing annually in our country. Compared with 1950 freight shipment by truck increased 20% in 1951. Questions of better motor transport utilization and reducing shipping costs are now assuming particular importance.

On Dec. 4, 1950, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decreed the organization in the city of Moscow of centralized truck shipment of brick. The expediency of this measure, its high economic efficiency, was confirmed in 1951. From 1952 onward such shipment will also be employed in other cities of the Russian Federation and in the Ukraine.

The practice of centralized shipment, as applied to bricks, will shortly be extended to other mass freight. The essence of this measure is that freight recipients do not send their trucks to plants, factories and warehouses to pick up shipments, but suppliers themselves deliver the freight to the consumers in a centralized manner through special motor transport organizations. With such a shipping system the consumer will not have any losses from long nonproductive idle time of trucks and shipping workers, and freight will be delivered more systematically to industrial enterprises and building and trade organizations.

In addition, centralized shipments will help to end the extremely costly "dwarf" truck bases. There are quite a large number of these small truck bases in our country.

Centralized delivery, of great significance to the national economy, must be widely and boldly employed throughout the country, particularly in large cities and industrial centers. This will introduce order in motor transport utilization, increase its productivity, reduce delivery costs, put the work of marketing organizations in order and raise their responsibility for supplying enterprises and construction projects on schedule.

The State Planning Committee and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance must formulate and submit to the government pro-

posals to introduce order in truck utilization in the national economy and to reduce expenditure on its maintenance.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government display constant care for the lumber industry's development. Lumber procurement enterprises are widely equipped with machinery and a new labor payment method has been introduced to stimulate fulfillment and overfulfillment of output norms.

However, full use is not made of the favorable conditions for increasing output in the lumber industry. For several years now the lumber industry has not fulfilled production plans. In 1951 it was the only branch of industry that found itself in arrears to the state, having underfulfilled the production plan 6%. By Jan. 1, 1952, much more unshipped felled timber than fixed by the quota remained in the forests. ...

As a result of nonfulfillment of the production program, overexpenditure of wage funds and nonproductive losses, the unit cost per cubic meter of timber in the Ministry of the Lumber Industry as a whole in 1951 exceeded the plan assignment 9%; many trusts and lumbering industry bases ended their financial year with substantial losses. ...

On the basis of the socialist economy's mighty advance, the trade turnover in city and countryside is expanding from year to year. ...

However, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of a number of merchandising organizations. Many trade organizations did not fully meet the 1951 retail trade turnover plan assignments, while their inventory exceeded planned norms. One of the chief causes of this situation is incorrect planning of the distribution and shipment of goods to the retail network. ...

There are also quite a few shortcomings in the work of public catering enterprises. Despite the considerable increase in comparison with the prewar period, there are still not enough restaurants, dining rooms, cafes and snack bars, especially in the new industrial regions, big industrial towns and administrative centers. In some towns the public catering network is developing without regard for specific local features. Frequently there is a shortage of dining rooms, tea rooms and snack bars in the suburbs and workers' settlements. In a number of cases the quality of food preparation and methods of serving customers are unsatisfactory and the required menu assortment is not observed.

The Ministry of Trade does not make sufficiently effective use of the funds allotted by the government for trade enterprise construction. Construction of a department store has been in progress in the city of Gorky for a long time but only 32% of the planned work has yet been done. ...

It is necessary for the Ministry of Trade and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and their local agencies to eliminate shortcomings in their work, to eliminate the practice of mechanical distribution and shipment of goods to the retail network without proper consideration of demand, to intensify control over storage of commodities and materials and the economical and correct expenditure of state and cooperative funds.

Comrade Deputies! Union republic budgets have a big part in the U.S.S.R. state budget. In 1951 a majority of the Union republics fulfilled the budget successfully. The greatest successes in budget fulfillment, both for revenue and expenditures, were achieved by the Ukraine, Georgian, Latvian, Armenian and Estonian Republics. At the same time some republics did not cope with their financial tasks last year. In the Uzbek Republic 77,000,000 rubles for financing education were not used, in the Kazakh more than 78,000,000 rubles. The Belorussian Republic state budget was fulfilled unsatisfactorily in 1951 in respect to both revenue and expenditures.

In 1951 the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance considerably improved the work on budget fulfillment, as a result of which state budget revenue was overfulfilled. However, the work of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance still has a number of shortcomings. While fulfilling the plan for taxation payments by the population as a whole, the financial agencies of certain republics and provinces did not ensure collection of the agricultural tax on schedule.

The Ministry of Finance and its local agencies did not exercise sufficient control over observance of staffing discipline by enterprises, institutions and organizations. At 17 Ministry of the Oil Industry enterprises inspected in 1951 there were 183 more administrative and management employees than were authorized by regulations. More than 1,000,000 rubles was spent on maintenance of this personnel. Such violations of staffing discipline also occurred at enterprises of the Ministries of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry and the Automobile and Tractor Industry. ...

Comrade Deputies! The Budget Committee also examined the report on fulfillment of the 1950 state budget and proposes that the report on fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget be confirmed without change, as submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. ...

Credentials Reports

REPORT BY DEPUTY A. M. PUZANOV, CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION. (Izvestia, March 6, p. 2. 750 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! In the period since the second session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, in accordance with the U.S.S.R. Constitution and Article 108 of the Statute on Elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, elections were held for Deputies to the Council of the Union to replace departed Deputies in nine electoral districts.

Elections were held May 27, 1951, in Melitopol Electoral District No. 430 in Zaporozhye Province; June 24, 1951, in Lenin Electoral District No. 1 in the city of Moscow and Syzran Electoral District No. 203 in Kuibyshev Province; July 1, 1951, in Serdobsk Electoral District No. 251 in Penza Province; Oct. 28, 1951, in Balashov Electoral District No. 274 in Saratov Province and Magnitogorsk Electoral District No. 327 in Chelyabinsk Province; Dec. 23, 1951, in Tarashcha Electoral District No. 447 in Kiev Province; Jan 27, 1951, in Karaganda Rural Electoral District No. 587 in the Kazakh Republic; Feb. 24, 1952, in Yegoryevsk Electoral District No. 26 in Moscow Province.

In elections of Deputies to the Council of the Union the electoral districts remained within the [geographic] boundaries laid down during general elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in March, 1950.

Electoral commissions composed of representatives of public organizations were formed in each electoral district to exercise control over elections to the Council of the Union in accordance with Article 46 of the Statute on Elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

In the elections 1,388,755 voters took part, or 99.99% of the total of electors in these districts; 1,387,873 voters, 99.94% of the total of voters who took part, voted for candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc. ...

After checking the documents and materials for each elected Deputy, the Credentials Committee has established that elections of Deputies to the Council of the Union in all nine electoral districts were conducted on the basis of and in conformity with the U.S.S.R. Constitution and the Statute on Elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. ...

REPORT BY DEPUTY I. G. KEBIN, CHAIRMAN OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES. (Izvestia, March 6, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! Between the second and third sessions of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, in accordance with the U.S.S.R. Constitution and Article 108 of the Statute on Elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, elections of Deputies to the Council of Nationalities were held to replace departed Deputies in nine electoral districts.

Elections were held May 27, 1951, in Sukhumi City Electoral District No. 126 in the Georgian Republic; June 24, 1951, in Znauri Electoral District No. 619 in the South Ossetian Autonomous Province; July 8, 1951, in Gorky Electoral District No. 15 in the Russian Republic; July 29, 1951, in Krasnoslobodsk Electoral District No. 508 in the Mordvinian Autonomous Republic; Sept. 30, 1951, in Krasnodar Electoral District No. 12 in the Russian Republic, Khunzakh Electoral District No. 450

in the Dagestan Autonomous Republic and Gadrut Electoral District No. 601 in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province; Nov. 25, 1951, in Panevezio Rural Electoral District No. 183 in the Lithuanian Republic and Novo-Sheshminsk Electoral District No. 543 in the Tatar Autonomous Republic. ...

In the elections 5,525,534 voters, 99.99% of the voters in these districts, took part; 5,517,369 voters, 99.85% of the number of voters who took part, voted for candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc. ...

Reports of Sessions

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SESSION OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION MARCH 5, 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 6, p. 1. 450 words. Condensed text:) The third session of the Council of the Union opened March 5 at 2 p.m. in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union, who presided, asked Deputy A. M. Puzanov, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, to report on verification of credentials of the Deputies elected to the Council of the Union in nine electoral districts to replace departed Deputies.

On the motion of Deputy I. P. Petrov, the Council of the Union adopted the following decree:

"Having heard the report of the Credentials Committee, the Council of the Union decrees that the report of the Credentials Committee, recognizing as in order the credentials of the Deputies to the Council of the Union...be approved."

The Chairman of the Council of the Union, Deputy M. A. Yasnov, reported that the following questions had been submitted for examination by the session:

1. Approval of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1951 and the report on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950. These questions had been submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

2. Ratification of the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R Supreme Soviet. The question had been submitted by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

On the motion of Deputy A. B. Aristov the Council of the Union voted unanimously to include these questions in the agenda for the session.

On the motion of Deputy A. N. Yegorov the Council of the Union adopted the following sequence for examination of the questions: the report on the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and the report on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950, to be heard at a joint session of the Council of Nationalities and Council of the Union; co-reports of the Budget Committees, discussion of the budget and its approval, to be heard separately by chambers; approval of the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, to be carried out separately by chambers.

The first meeting of the Council of the Union then closed.

[The official report on the March 5 session of the Council of Nationalities is similar in wording.]

OFFICIAL REPORT ON JOINT SESSION OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION AND COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES MARCH 6, 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 7, p. 1. Complete text:) A joint session of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace March 6 at 7 p.m.

Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union, who was in the chair, gave the floor to Comrade A. G. Zverev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Fianance, for the report on the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950.

After A. G. Zverev's report the chairman stated that, in accordance with the procedure adopted by the chambers for discussion of questions on the agenda, co-reports of the Budget Committees and discussion and approval of the budget would take place in separate sessions of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

The joint session of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities then adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SESSION OF COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES MARCH 7, 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 8, p. 1. Complete text:) The second session of the Council of Nationalities was held March 7 at 11 a.m. in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Deputy Zh. Shayakhmetov, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities, was in the chair.

The Council of Nationalities heard the co-report by Deputy I. S. Khokhlov, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Council of Nationalities.

After the co-report of the Budget Committee the discussion opened on the report on the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950. The following took part: Deputy B. N. Chernousov (Omsk District, Russian Republic), Deputy V. T. Lacis (Kirov District, Latvian Republic) Deputy P. A. Abrasimov (Mozyr City District, Belorussian Republic), Deputy G. Sh. Karzhabayev (Zaisan District, Kazakh Republic), Deputy G. Ya. Rud (Drokiyevsky District, Moldavian Republic), Deputy O. V. Romanova (Morki District, Mari Autonomous Republic), Deputy L. A. Illisson (Harju Western District, Estonian Republic), Deputy F. L. Dod (Rovno District, Ukraine Republic) and Deputy B. L. Lobsanov (Barguzin District, Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic).

The second session of the Council of Nationalities then adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SESSION OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION MARCH 7, 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 8, p. 1. Complete text:) The second session of the Council of the Union took place March 7 at 6 p.m. in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union, was in the chair.

The Council of the Union heard the co-report by Deputy L. R. Korniyets, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Council of the Union.

After the co-report of the Budget Committee discussion opened on the report on the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950.

The following took part in the discussion: Deputy D. S. Korotchenko (Amur-Nizhnedneprovsky District, Ukraine Republic), Deputy I. V. Kapitonov (Yegoryevsk District, Moscow Province), Deputy Z. N. Chkhubianishvili (Telavi District, Georgian Republic), Deputy F. R. Kozlov (October District, city of Leningrad), Deputy L. N. Yefremov (Syzran District, Kuibyshev Province), Deputy A. Ye. Kleshchev (Vitebsk District, Belorussian Republic), Deputy A. P. Yefimov (Khabarovsk City District, Khabarovsk Territory), Deputy V. A. Ambartsumyan (Echmiadzin District, Armenian Republic), Deputy Ya. P. Ostrov (Kuldiga District, Latvian Republic), Deputy K. K. Nikolayev (Serov District, Sverdlovsk Province), Deputy M. F. Timashova (Liski District, Voronezh Province).

The second session of the Council of the Union then adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SESSION OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION MARCH 8, 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 9, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The third session of the Council of the Union took place March 8 at 11 a.m. in the Great Kremlin Palace. ...

At the Council of the Union session discussion continued on the report on the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget and fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget. ...

The Council of the Union then adopted a resolution to end discussion of the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget and fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget and heard the concluding remarks by U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance, Comrade A. G. Zverev. ...

The Council of the Union unanimously approved the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget and the report on fulfillment of the 1950 U.S.S.R. state budget. The "Law on the U.S.S.R. State Budget for 1952 was approved unanimously by articles and then as a whole.

The Council of the Union then went on to examine the next

question on the agenda—approval of edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

A. F. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, reported on this question.

The Council of the Union unanimously adopted a law ratifying edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet: "On the Abolition of Stalinabad Province in the Tadzhik Republic," "On the Formation of Tbilisi and Kutaisi Provinces in the Georgian Republic," "On Abolition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Municipal Construction," "On Abolition of the Ministry of State Food and Material Reserves," "On Formation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee on Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods."

On the basis of the law adopted, the corresponding changes and additions to Articles 25, 27, 70 and 77 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution were introduced.

The Council of the Union then unanimously ratified the edicts of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appointing Dmitry Vasilyevich Yefremov U.S.S.R. Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Nikolai Gerasimovich Kuznetsov U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy, Pavel Nikolyevich Kumykin U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Trade, Sergei Alexandrovich Stepanov U.S.S.R. Minister of Agricultural Machine Building, Nikolai Nikolayevich Bespalov Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts, Dmitry Vasilyevich Pavlov Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee on Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods.

The Council of the Union then ratified the decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet "On Partial Amendment of the Law on the Agricultural Tax."

With this the meeting of the Council of the Union closed.

[The official report on the March 8 session of the Council of Nationalities is similar in wording.]

The Newspaper Accounts

YESTERDAY IN THE KREMLIN. (Pravda, March 6, p. 2, March 7-9, p. 1, 7200 words; Izvestia, 5600 words. Summary:) March 5 Session, Council of the Union.—The Deputies to the Council of the Union assembled from all parts of the country in the Great Kremlin Palace at 2 p.m.

In the boxes were members of the diplomatic corps and Soviet and foreign journalists. M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union, and Vice-Chairmen A. I. Kirichenko, T. M. Zuyeva and A. I. Niazov took seats at the chairman's table. Prolonged applause greeted the appearance in the government boxes of Comrades G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. Ye. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov and P. K. Ponomarenko. Members of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Ministers were also seated in the government boxes.

Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union, opened the session, giving the floor to Deputy A. M. Puzanov, Chairman of the Credentials Committee. On the proposal of Deputy I. Petrov the chamber unanimously approved the report of the Credentials Committee. The chamber then proceeded to approve the agenda.

Council of Nationalities.—The session of the Council of Nationalities opened at 4 p.m. Members of the diplomatic corps and Soviet and foreign press representatives were present. Deputy Zh. Shayakhmetov, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities, and Vice-Chairmen M. T. Yakubov, V. T. Lacis and T. M. Matiashvili were seated at the chairman's table.

Prolonged applause greeted the appearance in government boxes of Comrades A. I. Mikoyan, A. N. Kosygin, N. M. Shvernik and M. F. Shkiryatov. Members of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Ministers were also seated in the government boxes.

Deputy Zh. Shayakhmetov, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities, opened the session, giving the floor to Deputy I. G. Kebin, Chairman of the Credentials Committee. The report of the Credentials Committee was unanimously approved. The chamber then approved the agenda.

March 6 Joint Session.—A joint session of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities was held at 7 p.m.

Seated at the chairman's table were Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Council of the Union; Deputy Zh. Shayakhmetov, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities; Deputies A. I. Kirichenko, T. M. Zuyeva and A. I. Niazov, Vice-Chairmen of the Council of the Union; Deputies M. T. Yakubov, V. T. Lacis and T. M. Matiashvili, Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Nationalities.

The government boxes were occupied by Comrades V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. Ye. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, A. N. Kosygin, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko and M. F. Shkiryatov.

The Deputies and guests rose and greeted the leaders of the Party and government with prolonged applause.

Chairman Yasnov declared the joint session of the two chambers open.

U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev then presented the report on the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950. His report was followed very carefully. The figures of the budget reflect the tasks set by the Communist Party and Soviet government for developing industry, agriculture, transportation and trade and for improving the living standards of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The speaker cited figures on the tremendous increase in military expenditures by the U.S.A. and other countries in the imperialist camp and stated that at the same time this mad arms race was in progress the Soviet Union was undeviatingly pursuing a policy of peace and was exposing the warmongers. The speaker was interrupted by applause when he stated that our country, under the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin, heads the camp of peace and democracy and is rallying all progressive mankind in the fight for peace.

The speaker noted that more than half of the budget funds used to finance the national economy in 1952 would be used for capital construction. The great construction projects of communism, built on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, are of tremendous importance in increasing the country's production capacity.

The working people of our country, rallied around the Bolshevist party, will do all that is necessary to carry out the national economic plan and state budget and will mark 1952 with new victories in building a communist society, confidently led to this goal by the great party of Lenin and Stalin and by the beloved leader and teacher Comrade Stalin.

Again a thunderous ovation in honor of Stalin rose from the audience.

March 7 Session, Council of Nationalities.—The session of the Council of Nationalities opened at 11 a.m.

At the chairman's table were Chairman Zh. Shayakhmetov and Vice-Chairmen Yakubov, Lacis and Matiashvili.

In the government boxes were Comrades Mikoyan, Bulganin, Kosygin, Shvernik and Shkiryatov.

Deputy I. S. Khokhlov, Chairman of the Budget Committee, read a co-report on the 1952 budget and fulfillment of the 1950 budget. Those participating in discussion of the report unanimously approved the new budget.

Deputy B. N. Chernousov spoke on the outstanding successes of the Soviet Union's working people in developing all branches of the national economy and culture.

Deputy V. T. Lacis spoke about the successes of Soviet Latvia's working people, helped by the fraternal peoples—especially the great Russian people—in transforming the Latvian Republic into a developed industrial-collective farm republic.

Deputy P. A. Abrasimov stated that the Belorussian people would make their contribution to the great construction projects of communism.

Deputy G. Sh. Karzhaubayev stated that the rate of construction work in the Kazakh Republic continued to rise and that major successes had been gained in the development of railroad transportation in recent years. The speaker dwelt on problems of further power development in the republic and

criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants for not paying sufficient attention to the installation of new power stations and the expansion of existing ones in Kazakhstan.

Deputy G. Ya. Rud described the achievements of Soviet Moldavia's working people and joined other Deputies in supporting the recommendation to approve the budget with the amendments proposed by the Budget Committee.

Deputy O. V. Romanova described the increased role of women in political life and work in the Mari Autonomous Republic.

Deputy L. A. Illisson stated that 1951 was a year of further development in all branches of Estonia's industry and agriculture.

Deputy F. L. Dod described the happy life of the working people in the western provinces of the Ukraine after their liberation from exploitation.

Deputy B. L. Lobsanov outlined the achievements of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic, where nonferrous metallurgy and the coal, machine-building, lumber and textile industries have been built and developed under Soviet rule. Tremendous changes have taken place in agriculture, and Buryat-Mongolia has become a republic of 100% literacy. The speaker stated that there were still a number of shortcomings in the development of the republic's national economy and that it was essential to assure considerable improvement in the development of animal husbandry, pointing out that the republic needed extensive aid from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture in this matter.

Council of the Union.—The session of the Council of the Union opened at 6 p.m.

At the chairman's table were Chairman Yasnov and Vice-Chairmen Kirichenko, Zuyeva and Niazov.

In the government boxes were Comrades Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Andreyev, Khrushchev, Shvernik, Suslov and Ponomarenko.

Deputy L. R. Korniyets, Chairman of the Budget Committee, read a co-report on the 1952 budget and fulfillment of the 1950 budget.

His report was followed by a discussion of the budget.

Deputy D. S. Korotchenko spoke of the successes of the Soviet Ukraine in developing its economy and culture and stressed the role to be played by the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and Southern Ukraine Canal in the future.

Deputy I. V. Kapitonov reported on the achievements of the working people of Moscow and Moscow Province and the broad scope of housing and community building.

Deputy Z. N. Chkhubianishvili stated that funds provided in the budget would guarantee further development of industry, agriculture and culture in the Georgian Republic and raised the question of more extensive highway construction in all republics.

Deputy F. R. Kozlov reported a considerable increase in major types of industrial output in Leningrad during 1951, including steam turbines, hydroturbines and generators, and the development of many new types and models of machinery, instruments and equipment.

Deputy L. N. Yefremov reported that the amount of work done at the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Center would double in 1952 and dealt with major problems involved in preparing to use the hydroelectric station and irrigation systems in the steppes of the Trans-Volga.

Deputy A. Ye. Kleshchev spoke about successes in developing Belorussia's national economy, at the same time pointing out shortcomings in individual branches of industry and agriculture.

Deputy A. P. Yefimov posed a number of problems relating to the further development of Khabarovsk Territory, mentioning the need for increased output of local building materials and for strengthening the construction organizations of the lumber industry.

Deputy V. A. Ambartsumyan devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the work of Armenia's scientists and their assistance to the great construction projects of communism.

Deputy Ya. P. Ostov reported significant changes in the life of the Latvian people, including the creation of a new socialist industry, the triumph of the collective farm system and the flourishing of a culture which is national in form and socialist in content.

Deputy K. K. Nikolayev spoke on the tasks confronted in expanding Sverdlovsk Province industry and in increasing housing construction and developing the cities of the Urals.

Deputy M. F. Timashova reported on the achievements of the working people of Voronezh Province.

March 8 Session, Council of the Union.—The session of the Council of the Union opened at 11 a.m.

At the chairman's table were Chairman Yasnov and Vice-Chairmen Kirichenko, Zuyeva and Niazov.

The government boxes were occupied by Comrades Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Khrushchev, Shvernik, Suslov and Ponomarenko.

Discussion of the state budget continued.

Deputy M. J. Sumauskas cited facts and figures on the achievements of the Lithuanian people.

Deputy S. Babayev gave figures on the development of the Turkmenian Republic and stated that the Main Turkmenian Canal would open up vast opportunities for further development.

Deputy A. Suyerkulov reported on the great reserves which can be exploited to develop Kirgizia's industry and agriculture.

Deputy A. B. Aristov devoted a considerable part of his speech to the successes of the working people of Chelyabinsk Province.

Deputy A. Alimov raised a number of questions relating to the further development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan.

Deputy P. A. Kokorev stated that with the help of the Russian people and other peoples of the U.S.S.R. Mordovia had changed rapidly from a backward area under Tsarist Russia to a republic with widely developed industry, a highly mechanized agriculture and a rich culture, national in form and socialist in content.

V. G. Zhavoronkov, Minister of Trade, acknowledged as correct criticism of shortcomings in the work of trade organizations and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade which were made in the speeches of Deputies to the session. He stated that the ministry would take steps to eliminate these shortcomings in short order.

Deputy A. N. Yegorov criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry for not taking decisive action to eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of lumber enterprises in the Karelo-Finnish Republic. The speaker posed a number of questions relating to improved work by the lumber industry.

After this the chamber decided to conclude discussion of the state budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the budget for 1950.

Comrade Zverev informed the chamber that the government agreed with the proposal of the Budget Committee to increase the revenue of the U.S.S.R. state budget by 1,092,200,000 rubles and to apply this sum to the surplus over expenditures.

Deputy L. R. Korniyets, Chairman of the Budget Committee, decided to omit his concluding remarks.

The Council of the Union unanimously adopted the U.S.S.R. budget for 1952 and the report on fulfillment of the state budget for 1950. It also unanimously approved the "Law on the U.S.S.R. State Budget for 1952."

The chamber then took up the next question on the agenda: ratification of the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Deputy A. F. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, delivered a report.

The Council of the Union unanimously ratified the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The chairman then declared the third session of the Council of the Union adjourned.

Council of Nationalities.—The session of the Council of Nationalities began at 6 p.m.

At the chairman's table were Chairman Zh. Shayakhmetov and Vice-Chairmen Yakubov, Lacis and Matiashvili.

In the government boxes were Comrades Mikoyan, Bulganin, Kosygin, Shvernik and Shkiryatov.

Discussion on the 1952 budget and fulfillment of the 1950 budget was resumed.

Deputy V. G. Tskhovrebashvili stated that the new budget fully reflected the basic interests of the Soviet people.

Minister of Agriculture I. A. Benediktov spoke in detail about successes in agriculture and animal husbandry, the or-

ganizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms in 1951 and tasks in improving the work of agricultural agencies and Machine and Tractor Stations and developing the communal economy of the collective farms.

Deputy N. Dodkhudoyev spoke on the triumph of Leninist-Stalinist national policy, stating that Tadzhik cotton growers had fulfilled the state cotton delivery plan in 1951 and pledged a much larger harvest in 1952. The speaker criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing for delays in solving vital problems of mechanizing work in the cotton fields.

A considerable part of Deputy M. M. Aliyev's speech was devoted to problems of capital construction in the Azerbaidzhan Republic.

Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov noted that socialist competition to improve qualitative work indices had spread, and cited figures attesting to the great concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government for improvement in working conditions and living standards. He added that the successes of the socialist motherland were an inspiring example to the working people of the capitalist countries.

Deputy F. Z. Zagafuranov raised a number of points dealing with the growth of the oil industry in the Bashkir Autonomous Republic.

Minister of the Chemical Industry S. M. Tikhomirov devoted his speech to problems of increasing production of mineral fertilizers, dies, plastics and other chemical products, stating that enterprises of the chemical industry had great internal reserves for improving qualitative work indices.

Deputy V. A. Protodyakonov spoke about remarkable changes in the life of the Yakut people.

Concluding remarks were delivered by Minister Zverev after a resolution had been passed to end the discussion. Zverev declared that the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers agreed with the proposals of the Budget Committee to increase the revenue by 1,092,200,000 rubles. Speaking of the criticism of ministries and departments by Deputies, he declared that the ministry and department heads in question should take steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted. The Council of Ministers will review the observations of the Deputies and will adopt the necessary resolutions and measures for improving the work of these ministries and departments.

Deputy Khokhlov, Chairman of the Budget Committee, decided to omit his concluding remarks.

The Council of Nationalities unanimously approved the state budget for 1952 and the report on fulfillment of the 1950 budget. It also unanimously approved the "Law on the U.S.S.R. State Budget for 1952."

Then the chamber unanimously ratified the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet after a speech by Deputy A. F. Gorkin.

The chairman then declared the third session of the Council of Nationalities adjourned.

From Deputies' Speeches

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

SPEECH BY DEPUTY D. S. KOROTCHENKO.—Amur-Nizhnedneprovsky Electoral District, Ukraine Republic. (Pravda, March 8, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 7. 1200 words. Excerpts:) ... The Ukraine's industry has exceeded the prewar production level for coal, iron and manganese ores, pig iron, steel and rolled metal. Electric power output and consumption have increased. Many more tractors, combines and other complex machinery and equipment are being produced. ...

In the past three years the Ukraine's collective farms have increased their head of livestock more than 50%, including cows 200%, pigs more than 200%, sheep more than 150% and poultry 400%. Communally owned stock raising is now predominant in the republic. ...

Comrade Deputies! The Soviet state's successes are tremendous. But Comrade Stalin teaches us not to rest on our laurels, to march forward constantly to greater successes in building communism. Our socialist economy has inexhaustible potential but, as Minister of Finance Comrade Zverev noted in his report, it is still not being used fully everywhere. For example, industry in the Ukraine fulfills the plan on the whole, but there are still individual enterprises and even branches of industry which do not fulfill the plan. This is especially true of enterprises of local industry, the building materials industry and certain other branches. This year all efforts must be mobilized to strive for plan fulfillment and overfulfillment, to utilize all the socialist economy's reserves. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY I. V. KAPITONOV.—Yegorevsk Electoral District, Moscow Province. (Pravda, March 8, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 7. 950 words. Excerpts:) ... The past year, 1951, was a year of further advance in the industry and transport of Moscow and Moscow Province. ...

The Party and government have given the industrial and transport workers of Moscow and Moscow Province large and important assignments for 1952. It is necessary to ensure further production increases, to master the production of many new types of goods, to improve production quality considerably and to reduce its unit cost. ...

Majestic buildings decorate our capital. A new section of the subway, from Kursk Station to the Belorussian has been constructed, with four underground palace stations. Great work has been done on extension of the water supply system, sewage installations, roads, bridges and municipal development. New gas supply sources are operating, making it possible to increase Moscow's gas supply 150% in comparison with 1950. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY Z. N. CHKHUBIANISHVILI.—Telavi Electoral District, Georgian Republic. (Pravda, March 8, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 7. 750 words. Excerpts:) ... Thanks to the wise leadership and assistance of the Party Central Committee and the Soviet government, the Georgian people have scored considerable successes. The 1951 gross industrial output plan was fulfilled on the whole 108% in the republic and production volume increased 13% compared with 1950. ...

The annual increase in the proportion of output of new branches of heavy industry is characteristic of the republic's industrial development. The Transcaucasus Iron and Steel Plant, our republic's pride, is growing and developing. Its total volume of production doubled in 1951 over that of 1950 and will double again in 1952. The Kutaisi Automobile Plant, established to produce trucks, began operation in 1951.

Our diversified agriculture has made substantial gains. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' decree on measures for increasing the wheat crop in the Georgian Republic is being carried out undeviatingly. By increasing the areas under cultivation and raising yields, a gross grain harvest almost double the prewar 1940 harvest was achieved in 1951; moreover, 170% more wheat was harvested.

The republic's collective and state farms fulfilled the grain deliveries plan ahead of schedule and supplied the state with 2,257,000 poods more wheat than in 1950.

Work for a further increase in subtropical crop yields and expansion of the area planted to these crops is proceeding successfully. Thousands of hectares of new tea, citrus fruit and grape plantations have been planted in the republic. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY F. R. KOZLOV.—October Electoral District, City of Leningrad. (Pravda, March 8, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 7. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... Imbued with a patriotic desire to carry out the honorable and responsible task outlined by Comrade Stalin, the working people of Leningrad and Leningrad Province scored new labor successes in 1951. Leningrad and Leningrad Province industrial enterprises fulfilled the gross annual output plan 105%. ...

Great and as yet unused opportunities for expanding housing construction exist in Leningrad. However, certain ministry and department building organizations are not fulfilling the plans for completing housing. U.S.S.R. Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprises Construction trusts are making a poor showing on residential building plans. In 1951 this ministry's trusts provided considerably less housing than planned. We hope that Comrade Dygai, Minister of U.S.S.R. Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, will take measures to improve the

work of his ministry's Leningrad building organizations.

Construction of a number of new enterprises and reconstruction of existing ones which manufacture building materials, parts and structural units have been planned in Leningrad. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is delaying drafting plans for new enterprises, and building trusts are not fulfilling their work plans for reconstruction of existing plants. We ask Comrade Minister Yudin to take measures to speed up this work. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY L. N. YEFREMOV.—Syzran Electoral District, Kuibyshev Province. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 8; Pravda, March 9, p. 2. 850 words. Excerpt:) ... Comrade Deputies, as a result of operation of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal, freight transport on the Volga in 1952 will increase further and the importance of ports at which cargo will be transferred from water to rail will greatly increase. Among these is the port of Kuibyshev, which has developed greatly in the postwar Stalin five-year plan. But the work of mechanizing the port of Kuibyshev, building and improving wharves and, in particular, constructing wharves for handling specialized cargoes—cement, metals, coal, cotton and others—is still proceeding slowly. We ask Comrade Shashkov, Minister of Inland Shipping, to speed formulation of a general plan for reconstruction of the port of Kuibyshev and to take measures for wharf specialization and for further mechanization of loading and unloading facilities. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. Ye. KLESHCHEV.—Vitebsk Electoral District, Belorussian Republic. Izvestia, March 8, p. 8; Pravda, March 9, p. 2. 1000 words. Excerpts:) ... The Bolshevist party and the great Stalin teach us not to rest on our laurels, to overcome difficulties, to eliminate shortcomings and to ensure an unceasing advance. There are a number of shortcomings in individual branches of the Belorussian Republic's national economy. ...

In particular, mention must be made of peat extraction. Peat is the main fuel in Belorussia. Union and Union republic ministry and department enterprises use large quantities. However, they clearly take an insufficient part in peat extraction. For example, enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants in our republic require hundreds of thousands of tons of peat in 1952, but they extract considerably less than this. The same applies to enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and certain others.

Directors of these ministries and departments evidently depend on covering a considerable part of this fuel deficit by importing coal from other republics, though there are rich peat deposits in Belorussia which could fully satisfy their fuel requirements. I believe that the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers should entrust the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee with the task of investigating expansion of peat extraction in the Belorussian Republic in accord with the republic's fuel balance.

The next question which should be examined is the work of producers' cooperatives. As is known, they occupy an important place in the output of consumers' goods. However, the quality and variety of goods remain unsatisfactory. The material and technical supplying of producers' cooperatives is unsatisfactorily organized, capital construction is progressing slowly and raw materials are in insufficient supply. As is known, enterprises of producers' cooperatives use mainly local raw materials and scrap from Union and Union republic industries. In accordance with the government's decision, these scrap materials for the most part remain in the area of their origin. A number of districts in Belorussia have a surplus of such scrap while others have an acute shortage. Yet the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives is displaying little initiative in redistributing raw materials. I ask the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to order the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives to introduce a proposal for some redistribution of scrap throughout the country in order to ensure its more efficient utilization and capacity operation by enterprises of the producers' cooperatives.

Housing provided by employer enterprises in the republic has increased in comparison with the prewar period. Nevertheless, the volume of residential construction is still insufficient. Certain ministries and departments, especially the Ministry of Machine Tool Construction, are developing production but allocating very small funds for housing construction. These allocations must be increased to comprise not less than 20% to 25% of the total amount of capital expenditures by ministries and departments. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. P. YEFIMOV.—Khabarovsk City Electoral District, Khabarovsk Territory. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 8; Pravda, March 9, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The Soviet government, the Central Committee of the Bolshevist party and Comrade Stalin personally are giving great attention to the Far East's economic and cultural development. Since the war billions of rubles have been invested in industry, transport, housing and cultural and community construction in Khabarovsk Territory.

Great difficulties have arisen in supplying construction projects with local materials, especially brick, because of the great increase in industrial and housing construction and the lagging development of the building materials industry. This is the result of poor use of existing brickyards, as well as slowness expanding present brick factories and constructing new ones. The Union and republic Ministries of the Building Materials Industry are slow in deciding questions concerning development of the territory's brick industry and do not show proper concern for the material and technical supply of their enterprises.

Construction of a large brickyard in Lower Amur Province was to begin in 1951 and to be completed in 1952. But the production of bricks has not been organized there, and bricks are brought down the Amur in summer only. Funds for construction of this brickyard have been earmarked for two years, but it cannot be started because the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry has not yet provided the project with blueprints.

There is a shortage of drainpipes in Khabarovsk Territory; nevertheless, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is not concerning itself with production of tile pipe. Nor is anything being done to produce tile building materials in the territory, although there are plentiful raw material resources for this.

We ask the Russian Republic Council of Ministers and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry to improve the material and technical supply to existing building materials enterprises, to speed construction of new enterprises and reconstruction of the present ones in the territory and to begin prospecting for sources or raw materials for building materials, especially in Kamchatka and Lower Amur Provinces and in the vicinity of the city of Sovetskaya Gavan. We also ask that the problem of organizing production of dry stucco, tile, pipe and building supplies generally in the Far East be solved. ...

We ask the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction to investigate the problem of supplying the Amur Steel Plant Construction Trust with motor transport, building machinery, auxiliary enterprises and personnel. Without this help it will be difficult for this trust to continue to cope with its tasks. The Ministry of the Lumber Industry must strengthen the Far East Construction Trust, which up to the present has been poorly supplied with motor transport, building machinery and labor. We also ask that the Russian Republic Council of Ministers and Ministry of Housing and Community Construction improve the work of building organizations in Kamchatka and Lower Amur Provinces and in the city of Khabarovsk. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY V. A. AMBARTSUMYAN.—Echmiadzin Electoral District, Armenian Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 8; Pravda, March 9, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... Like all republics of the Soviet Union, Soviet Armenia has made major gains, constantly aided and supported by the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and especially by the great Russian people. Industrial production in the Armenian Republic in 1951 was 2.8 times as great as in 1940. Dozens of large industrial enterprises have been built in recent years, new Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms have been established and work continues on hydroelectric installations which will supply much electric power and water to tens of thousands of hectares of land.

The republic's metallurgical and metalworking industry has grown rapidly during the postwar five-year plan. The working people of Soviet Armenia are conscientiously doing their duty to the motherland. The plan for industrial production in 1951 was fulfilled 104%.

The rapid growth of the republic's national economy is being accompanied by the flourishing of science and culture. Our scientists play an important role in the achievements of industry and agriculture and in recent years have increased their cooperation with production workers. Their work in the past two or three years has led in particular to the discovery of several mineral deposits of major economic importance, for which a number of Armenia's geologists have received Stalin Prizes. Our scientists are working on and introducing in industry methods for utilizing Armenia's wealth of mineral raw materials; they have designed a number of machines and lathes and have developed new livestock strains. ... Scientists of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences have taken up work relating to the great construction projects with a feeling of patriotic pride and great responsibility. The research plan for 1951 was fulfilled completely and ahead of schedule. ...

Speaking of the development of scientific work in the Armenian Republic, I must dwell at this point on a matter of great importance to us. Molotov State University in Yerevan is the main center for training highly qualified personnel for the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences as well as for the republic's industrial, economic and cultural organizations. Unfortunately, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education does not pay sufficient attention to it. The university, with an enrollment of more than 2500 students, has very crowded quarters. Plans have been drawn up for a new university building, but the ministry has not yet started construction. Comrade Stoletov, Minister of Higher Education, should pay more attention to Yerevan University. We ask the government to authorize the start of construction work on a building for Yerevan University in 1952.

Comrade Deputies! Scientists of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences have made in recent years a number of interesting proposals for making better use of the republic's natural resources. In this connection we ask the government to permit the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences to organize an institute of mining and metallurgy under its jurisdiction.

Comrade Deputies! I support the proposal to approve the draft 1952 state budget submitted by the U.S.S.R. government, with the amendments made by the Budget Committee. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY Ya. P. OSTROV.—Kuldiga Electoral District, Latvian Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 8, 1000 words; Pravda, March 9, p. 2, 800 words. Condensed text:) ... Despite the great destruction inflicted by the German occupiers, Soviet Latvia and the Latvian people have, with the tremendous aid of the other fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union—especially of the great Russian people—made great gains in all fields of the national economy and culture. ... Industrial output has increased more than six times during the postwar Stalin five-year plan and more than tripled in comparison with 1940. The 1951 industrial plan was fulfilled 107% and gross output increased 19% over the 1950 level. Widespread socialist competition and the introduction of new equipment and of the experience of innovators in production have made it possible to increase labor productivity 150% in five postwar years. ...

The result of the selfless labor of Soviet Latvia's workers, guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally, has been that in a short time the economy of our republic has changed. Latvia has changed from an agrarian country and an agricultural appendage of the capitalistic West, which it was under bourgeois rule, into a socialist republic with highly developed large-scale industry.

Far-reaching changes have taken place in Soviet Latvia's agriculture. The collective farm system has triumphed, opening up unlimited opportunities for extensive use of the latest technology and achievements of the science of agriculture. The Latvian Republic has 105 Machine and Tractor Stations. From 1949 through 1951 tractor capacity increased more than 170% and the amount of work done 260%

The collective farms have made great gains in developing communal animal husbandry and fulfilling the three-year animal husbandry plan...125% for cattle, 109.4% for cows, 104.5% for pigs, and 311.6% for sheep. Much work was done on livestock buildings in 1951.

... If the income of the collective farms in 1949 is taken as 100%, it reached 161.5% in 1950 and almost doubled in 1951. The collective farms delivered to the government 913,000 poods more grain in 1951 than in 1950, fulfilling the grain delivery plan ahead of schedule and 20 days earlier than in 1950. ...

It can be said without exaggeration that a genuine cultural revolution has taken place in our republic under Soviet rule. Education, science and the arts have flourished to an unprecedented extent and have become the property of the masses. ...

There has been an improvement in carrying out the Soviet Latvian budget for 1951. The revenue part of the budget was fulfilled 105.1% and the expenditures part 100.1%. However, all internal reserves of the economy have not yet been sufficiently mobilized in the republic. ... In his report U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance Comrade Zverev was entirely right in criticizing certain heads of enterprises and ministries for unsatisfactory work. This criticism also applies to Latvian enterprises. There are still many enterprises in the Latvian Republic which operate poorly, do not fulfill production plans and do not wage a real struggle to cut production costs, to reduce unit costs and to increase profitability. ... Rallied closely around the Communist Party, the Soviet government and our own Comrade Stalin, the Latvian people will not spare any effort to perform the tasks facing them. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY K. K. NIKOLAYEV. (Pravda, March 9, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 6. 800 words. Excerpt:) ... We ask the Supreme Soviet and the government to help the province solve certain problems.

In recent years a new industrial area with large enterprises has been built in the north of Sverdlovsk Province. However, it has not yet established its own food base. We ask the Ministries of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Coal Mining Industry and Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction to consider strengthening and expanding their industrial enterprises' subsidiary organizations to meet fully the workers' needs for milk, vegetables and potatoes. At the same time we ask that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms be charged with examining the problem of organizing state farms producing vegetables and dairy products near the towns of Serov, Krasnoturyinsk and Ivdel. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY M. F. TIMASHOVA. (Pravda, March 9, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 6. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... Together with all Soviet people the working people of Voronezh Province have obtained notable successes in advancing the national economy and developing culture. ...

Considerable success has been achieved in agricultural development. Province collective farms have extended their cultivated areas and increased production of such valuable crops as wheat and sugar beets. Agricultural techniques and labor organization have improved. The cultivated area is 38% greater than in 1945, the area planted to wheat has doubled and now exceeds the prewar level, and the area planted to fodder crops has increased more than 200%. The province has completed state grain deliveries ahead of schedule during the past three years. The communal sectors of the collective farms have been developed and strengthened considerably. On this basis the living standard of collective farmers is improving steadily. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY M. J. SUMAUSKAS. (Pravda, March 9, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 6. 800 words. Summary:) Comrade Deputies! The Lithuanian people too have made noteworthy gains in socialist construction in the friendly family of Soviet peoples. Thanks to the paternal concern of the Communist Party, the U.S.S.R. government and Comrade Stalin personally, thanks to the constant aid of the peoples of the other fraternal republics,

especially the great Russian people, the Lithuanian people have completely restored the damage done to the national economy by the fascist occupiers. Under the first postwar five-year plan the Lithuanian Republic's industry increased 87.5% in comparison with 1940. New branches of industry have been established since the war, and new factories such as Lithuania never knew or could know under the bourgeois system have been built. Industry accounts for 56% of the national economy as compared to 35% in 1945.

One of the decisive achievements of the Lithuanian people under socialism is the triumph of the collective farm system.

The culture of the Lithuanian people, national in form and socialist in content, is successfully developing. At present every fifth person is engaged in studies.

The working people of Siauliai Province have made major gains. A number of new industrial enterprises have begun producing in recent years and the capacity of the power plants has doubled. The amalgamation of collective farms in the province and the increased amount of equipment supplied to agriculture have resulted in a noticeable improvement in farming, an increase in the area sown to grain and technical crops and a growth in the communal economy of collective farms.

Carrying out the instructions of the Party Central Committee and the Soviet government, all the collective farms of Siauliai Province have each established four livestock sections, and in 1951 the number of cattle increased 41%, pigs 68% and poultry 56%.

Siauliai Province has made notable cultural gains. Whereas bourgeois Lithuania had only 96 gymnasiums and pro-gymnasiums [junior colleges] in 1939, with an enrollment of 20,000, mostly children of manufacturers, merchants, landowners and kulaks, Siauliai Province alone now has a teacher's institute, two teacher's seminaries and 260 secondary and seven-year schools, with an enrollment double that for all of bourgeois Lithuania.

The Lithuanian people express fervent gratitude to the person who liberated them from poverty and slavery and led them out onto the bright path of communism—our dear leader and teacher, the great Stalin. (Prolonged applause).

Comrade Deputies! The state budget for 1952 fully guarantees successful fulfillment of the 1952 plan and is aimed at further increasing the might of our great motherland, at improving the welfare and culture of the working people of the land of Soviets. I support the proposal of the Deputies to approve the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, with the amendments of the Budget Committee.

SPEECH BY DEPUTY S. BABAYEV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 2. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... In the past three years Turkmenian cotton production has doubled. In 1951 the republic's collective and state farm also coped successfully with other state plans. ...

The U.S.S.R. government's decision to build the Main Turkmenian Canal expresses the Turkmenian people's age-old dream of water, of new, blossoming fields and pastures in the Kara-Kum. This mighty construction project of communism will radically change Soviet Turkmenia. The Main Turkmenian Canal will make possible the irrigation and development of 1,300,000 hectares of new land, chiefly for cotton growing. More than 7,000,000 hectares will be irrigated for collective and state farm animal husbandry. ...

The Main Turkmenian Canal builders, industrial enterprises and scientific research organizations filling orders for this great construction project are faced with great tasks this year. In 1952 there must be a great increase in construction work on the canal—more than six times as much as in 1951.

The great importance of cotton to the Soviet state's national economy is well known. The working people's great leader, Comrade Stalin, teaches that cotton is as important for our country as metal, fuel and grain. Mindful of Comrade Stalin's instructions, the Turkmenian Party and Soviet organizations are organizing the republic's cotton growers to strive for successful resolution of a most important task—that of achieving in the next three years a 500,000-ton annual increase in the cotton crop. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. SUYERKULOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... The Kirgiz Republic's collective and state farms have launched widespread work to convert to the new irrigation system which will result in a great saving of irrigation water and an increase in irrigated areas. The annual plan for reorganizing the irrigation system has been overfulfilled; work has been done over an area of 181,000 hectares.

The collective farms' livestock has increased considerably. Compared with the prewar year 1940, the number of cattle has doubled, sheep and goats increased 150%, pigs 100%, horses 50% and poultry almost 200%. The state farms of the Ministry of State Farms have overfulfilled the plan for productive stock-raising development.

The culture of the Kirgiz Republic is growing and developing. Universal compulsory seven-year education has been introduced. More than 300,000 children are studying in 1600 schools. There are ten higher educational establishments, 34 special secondary schools and 37 scientific research institutes in the republic. The opening in 1951 of the Kirgiz State University was a notable event in the republic. ...

Kirgizia has great and diverse industrial raw material resources—coal, oil, nonferrous metals and other minerals. Water power resources are exceptionally great. However, the republic's industrial power resources are still used inadequately. I ask Comrade Baibakov, Minister of the Oil Industry, to give the republic solid assistance in the rapid advancement of the oil industry, to allot the necessary equipment, materials and transport.

The Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry must take the necessary measures to ensure that mines are prepared for operation. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. B. ARISTOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 900 words. Excerpts:) ... Together with all Soviet peoples Chelyabinsk Province working people are selflessly working to fulfill the assignments of the Party and government for further national economic development, for raising the working people's culture and welfare.

In 1951 our province's factories fulfilled the plan for the whole metallurgical [production] cycle and produced a large amount of metal above plan. In this year ferrous metallurgy plants produced much more metal than in 1940. ...

The Urals coal industry is growing. 1951 coal production considerably exceeded the prewar level. ...

Last year's successes do not mean, of course, that our province's enterprises use all their reserves, that there are no shortcomings in their work. Some sectors and a number of workshops and enterprises have not yet achieved smooth work. Comrade Zverev's comments on this question also apply to a number of Chelyabinsk province enterprises. Many industrial enterprise directors still content themselves with fulfillment of the gross output plan, do not ensure fulfillment of the plan for all categories, do not strive for economy of raw materials and supplies, or for high-quality output. Comrade Zverev correctly criticized, in particular, the Chelyabinsk Iron and Steel Plant for metal overexpenditures in the rolling mill. There can be no doubt that the metalworkers will correct this shortcoming. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. ALIMOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 750 words. Excerpts:) ... Uzbek Republic agriculture is on an advance. Amalgamation and organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms ensured substantial development of all branches of agriculture.

At the same time there have been serious shortcomings in the direction of agriculture. Conscious of their responsibility for ensuring cotton for the country and seeing in this their main patriotic duty, Uzbek collective farmers, in their letter to Comrade Stalin approved at the Eighth Cotton Growers Congress, promised the country 400,000 tons of raw cotton more than in 1951. Collective farms of the Fergana Valley, the republic's chief cotton base, achieved major successes in developing their communal sectors.

Many collective farms have fully developed the irrigated fields prepared for them and can effect further expansion of areas sown to cotton only through irrigation and development of new areas. This opportunity exists. In Central Fergana alone there are about 150,000 undeveloped hectares suitable for irrigation. But this depends on large-scale construction of water installations and requires capital investment. The advanced Fergana Valley collective farms correctly propose the question of irrigation and development of new lands using undistributed reserves and other resources of the collective farms, with state assistance in machinery, materials and technical equipment. Surkhan-Darya Province collective farms also propose utilization of the collective farms' undistributed reserves for constructing the Uch-Kyzyl reservoir. We ask that the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee and the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing be instructed to examine these proposals. ...

Comrade Deputies! Because of the republic's electric power shortage the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, on June 11, 1951, passed an edict on measures for providing electric power for industry, agriculture and cities of the Uzbek and Tadzhik Republics. This edict envisages construction of a number of new power plants, which will make it possible to end the power shortage in Uzbekistan's chief industrial areas in the next three or four years. However, the Ministry of Power Plants is carrying out power plant construction unsatisfactorily. ... We ask Comrade Zhimerin, U.S.S.R. Minister of Power Plants, to devote more attention to developing Uzbekistan's power economy and to give assistance in the form of machinery to the construction projects. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY P. A. KOKOREV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... The introduction and development of field-crop rotation is still in a sorry state in Mordovia. Yet, the crop rotation plans for the republic's collective farms which we submitted in 1951 have not yet been reviewed by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. In the Mordvinian Autonomous Republic, sowing of makhorka, sugar beets, hemp and other technical crops of great importance to the national economy is being expanded. We lack tractor-drawn plows. However, in 1952, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture sent only 20 U-2 tractors to the Mordvinian Republic. We ask Comrade Benediktov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture, to supply the republic's Machine and Tractor Stations more fully with U-2 tractors, cultivators, hemp-harvesters, beet-pullers and other machines.

In our republic there are large quantities of phosphate rock and limestones, but their extraction has not been organized. I ask that the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee be charged with considering the organization of production of fertilizer from phosphate powder in our region and the extraction of lime for application to acid soils. I request an additional appropriation of 1,000,00 rubles for this purpose.

Collective farm electrification is still proceeding poorly in the republic. We ask that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture be instructed to prepare blueprints in 1952 for construction of three hydroelectric stations on the Moksha River and two on the Alatyr River, and to allot 2,000,000 rubles in 1952 for construction of hydroelectric stations.

The growing new industrial and everyday needs of the population of Saransk, Mordovia's capital, require a substantial increase in electric power. We ask the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to allot 3,000,000 rubles in 1952 to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants for construction of a new thermal generating plant in Saransk. ...

SPEECH BY U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF TRADE V. G. ZHAVORONKOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 7; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... The 1952 national economic plan provides for a further increase in trade by the state and cooperative trade network and a further increase in sales of foodstuffs and manufactured goods to the population. ...

Retail trade is increasing. But still not all trade organizations are fulfilling their plans. For example, the retail trade plan was not fulfilled in 1951 or in January and February, 1952, in the Armenian Republic, in Penza, Tambov and Tyumen Provinces or in the Mordvinian Autonomous Republic. This indicates serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Trade and trade organizations, and shows that individual Soviet agencies still pay insufficient attention to trade development.

Extension of the trade network and improvement of the methods of serving customers are urgent tasks of trade organizations. In 1951 about 8000 new stores were opened in the country. However, trade facilities are still inadequate in a number of populated areas. The trade expansion plan is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily in the Uzbek and Turkmenian Republics, in Kemerovo and Kirov Provinces and in the city of Chelyabinsk. It is essential to fulfill the government plan for trade expansion punctually in 1952, especially in the regions of the new construction projects and in new, rapidly growing industrial centers.

Poor liaison with supply organizations, failure to exercise adequate control over assortment and quality of goods and to exercise proper control over their prompt delivery are serious shortcomings in trade organizations' work. Certain supply organizations also fail to fulfill their obligations for prompt shipment and release of goods.

In January, 1952, industry should have released to trade organizations for sale to the population not less than one-third the quarter's quota of goods. However the Ministry of Light Industry's sales agencies released to trade organizations of Archangel Province only 18% of the quarter's cotton fabrics quota, and only 3.8% in the first half of the month; Khabarovsk Territory trade organizations received only 19.4% of the quarter's ready-made clothing quota in January and the first 15 days of February instead of 10%.

In a number of cases the stipulated assortment minimum is not adhered to. In the second half of 1951 there were neither overcoats, suits nor a number of other commodities at the Ministry of Light Industry's Tashkent base.

Certain factories of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are not producing rubber footwear in the designated sizes. Therefore, buyers' demands are not always met. Individual light industry enterprises are violating the plan for producing clothing and hosiery in specified sizes.

The quality of goods our industry produces is improving steadily, but certain enterprises have not yet eliminated a careless attitude toward quality, nor do all trade organizations ensure careful control over it.

Local industry and the producers' cooperatives have great opportunities for increasing output and improving the quality of consumers' goods. However, these possibilities are being utilized insufficiently. In 1951 local industry and producers' cooperatives of the Uzbek and Turkmenian Republics and Ryazan and Tula Provinces did not fulfill their quotas for deliveries of consumers' goods.

In 1951 sales of agricultural products to the population on collective farm markets increased considerably in comparison with 1950, especially sales of flour, groats, fats, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey. However, the opportunities for developing collective farm trade are still far from fully utilized. No proper attention is paid to this matter in a number of provinces and cities. In Ivanovo Province, for example, the majority of markets are not well organized.

Comrade Deputies! Completely correct criticism of shortcomings in the work of trade organizations and the Ministry of Trade was given in the report by the Minister of Finance, Comrade Zverev, the Budget Committee's co-report and Deputies' speeches. We shall take all measures necessary to eliminate these shortcomings as quickly as possible. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY A. N. YEGOROV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 8; Pravda, March 10, p. 3. 750 words. Excerpts:) ... One of the causes of our lumber industry's unsatisfactory work is the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry's inadequate supervision. The Karelo-Finnish Republic is one of the country's richest timber regions. Its territory contains 8% of the timber reserves of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and 64% of the timber in the northwest of the country. By virtue of its geographical position and the presence of water and rail transport routes it is our republic's function not only to satisfy its own paper and pulp industry but also to be a

major supplier of wood to the industry and construction projects of Leningrad, Murmansk, the Baltic Region, the Donets Basin and the construction projects of communism.

However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry far from fully utilizes these advantages. Up to the present, the ministry has solved problems of capital construction poorly, especially as regards construction of lumber roads.

We must increase the volume of lumbering in the next few years. For this purpose it is necessary to expand the production bases of existing enterprises, build new enterprises, and to open as yet untouched forest areas. Construction of a new railroad line for this purpose must be speeded in all possible ways. However, this construction is slow because of the limited funds allotted by the Ministry of Railroads. ...

ZVEREV'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY A. G. ZVEREV, U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF FINANCE. (Pravda, March 9, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 8. 900 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget and the report on fulfillmetn of the 1950 budget submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet have been discussed in detail at the Council of the Union sessions. The Soviet state budget, as all the Deputies who have spoken observed unanimously, ensures the necessary financial resources for a further mighty advance in the national economy and a steady rise in the material welfare and cultural standards of the Soviet Union's population. ...

The Council of the Union's Budget Committee, as a result of its examination of the 1952 budget, proposes to increase the turnover tax 734,800,000 rubles, deductions from profits 206,000,000 rubles, taxes from the population 15,400,000 rubles, state loans held by savings banks 100,000,000 rubles, duties and various nontax revenues 36,000,000 rubles, a total of 1,092,200,000 rubles, these increases to be used to increase the surplus of revenue over expenditures in the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget.

The Council of Ministers has considered these proposals and has instructed me to inform the Council of the Union that the U.S.S.R. government agrees with the Budget Committee's proposals.

During discussion of the budget, Deputies pointed in their speeches to shortcomings in the work of individual ministries and departments. The ministries are obliged to take note of these observations and eliminate shortcomings in their work.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers will examine the questions raised by the Deputies, issue the necessary decrees and also take steps to ensure improvement in individual ministries' work.

Deputy Timashova observed that the Russian Republic Ministry of Education is not paying proper attention to school construction, and that the Ministry of Public Health is not giving the assistance necessary in improving public health services in Voronezh Province. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers should consider this question and take the necessary measures.

Certain Deputies raised questions of measures to develop individual branches of the economy. These questions deserve serious attention and should be examined together with the national economic plan in order to assess the financial and material resources available for effecting the measures proposed in the Deputies' speeches.

Deputy Kleshchev asked that the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee be entrusted with studying his proposal to increase peat extraction in the Belorussian Republic and that the Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives be charged with ensuring scrap material redistribution to extend consumers' goods output in the republic. Deputy Kleshchev's questions should be examined by the Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers as well, and it should take measures to extend consumers' goods production by local industry and enterprises of producers' cooperatives. The Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives should assist in developing the republic's producers' cooperatives. The Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers should also consider increasing peat extraction in Belorussia. It should pass a resolution on this question and if necessary make concrete proposals to the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

Deputy Korniyets pointed to shortcomings in the work of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance and its local agencies in collecting taxes from the population, and also to the need for intensified control over the observance of regulations governing the size of staffs. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance is taking measures to improve tax procedures. It is also essential that Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and Soviet executive committees take more active measures to ensure tax plan fulfillment in their republics and provinces. ...

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

SPEECH BY DEPUTY B. N. CHERNOUSOV.—Omsk Electoral District, Russian Republic. (Pravda, March 8, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 4. 1200 words. Excerpts:) ... In the past year the Russian Republic budget, like the U.S.S.R. budget, was fulfilled with a surplus of about 1,000,000,000 rubles. This ensured the republic's economic requirements and timely financing of all social and cultural measures. ...

In 1952 Russian Republic local and cooperative industry must considerably increase the output of consumers' goods.

The Party and government show constant concern for improving the Soviet people's material position, housing and cultural conditions. During 1951 alone 17,000,000 square meters of living quarters were built and hundreds of thousands of working people received new, comfortable apartments in cities of the Russian Republic.

Union ministry enterprises and organizations are carrying out an especially large amount of public utility and housing construction in the Russian Republic. However, some ministries fail consistently from year to year to fulfill the plans for providing housing and to use funds earmarked for these purposes. Last year, for instance, the Ministries of the Machine Tool Industry and the Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry did not fulfill the housing plan in the republic. This is also true of the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry. Some Union ministry enterprises and organizations still produce low-quality work and release for occupancy houses by no means fully completed. The government allocates vast sums and considerable material resources to housing. Our duty is to utilize these economically and to build attractive, high-quality houses as inexpensively and quickly as possible. Particular attention must also be paid to improving the maintenance of existing housing. ...

Carrying out the Stalinist plans, our country has started to build enormous hydroelectric stations and irrigation canals and to plan forest belts of unprecedented size. These undertakings have given rise to many complicated problems which must be solved in the shortest possible time. Suffice it to say that in the near future we must transfer hundreds of urban and rural populated points and many industrial enterprises and institutions to new locations. Considerable work must be done to protect populated points by engineering methods. According to preliminary estimates, this work will cost hundreds of millions of rubles. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY V. T. LACIS.—Kirov Electoral District, Latvian Republic. (Pravda, March 8, pp. 2-3; Izvestia, pp. 4-5. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... Comrade Deputies! Soviet Latvia's working people, guided by the Bolshevist party, aided by the fraternal peoples and especially by the great Russian people, have within a short time overcome postwar difficulties and made the Latvian Republic a developed industrial and collective farm republic.

I consider it necessary to report to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet that the Soviet Latvian working people have successfully fulfilled the five-year plan of reconstruction and development of the Latvian Republic's national economy. Total volume of industrial output during the postwar five-year plan has increased by more than 500%; the 1950 production level is fivefold that of prewar. Average annual increase in industrial production was more than 45%.

The republic's industrial production has been rebuilt on the basis of new Soviet-made machinery. A great socialist industry has been created practically from scratch. Great work has been done also in developing the republic's power base. ...

At present 98.4% of the peasant households have joined collective farms. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY P. A. ABRASIMOV.—Mozyr City Electoral District, Belorussian Republic. (Pravda, March 8, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 5. 1000 words. Excerpts:) ... Use of fertilizer is the guarantee of an increase in all agricultural crop yields in the Belorussian Republic. We are taking all possible measures to ensure maximum utilization of local fertilizers—manure and peat—but we cannot do without mineral fertilizers, which we receive in insufficient quantities. As early as 1949 we discovered large deposits of potassium and common salts in the republic. These deposits are suitably situated for industrial exploitation and are capable of meeting the demands for potassium and common salts not only of Belorussia, but also of our neighboring republics.

We ask Comrade Tikhomirov, Minister of the Chemical Industry, and Comrade Sivolap, Minister of the Food Industry, to speed preparation of blueprints and during the second half of 1952 to begin construction in the republic of enterprises for extracting potassium and common salts. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY G. Sh. KARZHAUBAYEV.—Zaisan Electoral District, Kazakh Republic. (Pravda, March 8, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 5. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... In Kazakhstan hundreds of thousands of square meters of new housing are being occupied annually, water supply and streetcar networks are expanding, new service enterprises are being built, the power base is developing and public services are being organized in towns, workers' settlements and district centers.

However, housing and public utility development and municipal development of the republic's cities still lag behind the growth of other branches of the economy. Questions of water supply, city transportation and municipal development have not yet been solved in individual cities. Some Union ministries, with enterprises of substantial relative importance in the economy of Kazakhstan's cities, pay little attention to municipal construction.

Carrying out large-scale industrial construction in East Kazakhstan and South Kazakhstan Provinces, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy over a long period has not solved the problems of building a water supply system, city transportation, streets, sewerage and other municipal services in the cities of these and other provinces in the republic.

The Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry is building streetcar lines in the Karaganda Coal Basin to carry miners, but construction is proceeding extremely slowly. The question of water supply for miners' settlements has not been solved completely. We ask Comrade Ministers Lamako and Zasyadko to give attention to these questions and to hasten their solution. ...

We ask that the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance be charged with solving the question of strengthening the Ministry of Communal Economy's building organizations in the republic and that they be given assistance in the form of building machinery and transport.

Further development of Kazakhstan's industry and agriculture requires above all an increase in power capacity. However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants has, of late, relaxed its attention to creating new power stations and expanding existing ones in the republic and is not taking the measures necessary to create the additional power reserves required for further development of the Kazakh Republic's industry.

Comrade Deputies! Kazakhstan's working people, like all Soviet people, receive the Soviet Union's 1952 state budget with the greatest approval. The Kazakh people, together with all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, rallied around the party of Lenin and Stalin, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, are marching to new victories of communism. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY G. Ya. RUD.—Drokiyevsky Electoral District, Moldavian Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 5; Pravda, March 9, p. 3. 1000 words. Excerpts:) Comrade Deputies! The Moldavian people are laboring selflessly in fraternal cooperation with all the peoples of the Soviet Union. ...

The beginning of 1952 was linked with a number of important events in our republic's life. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on Jan. 21 decreed measures for agricultural development, and on Feb. 19 measures for development of the Moldavian Republic's food industry.

The Stalinist concern for the further economic and cultural development of our republic, an equal among the fraternal republics of our socialist fatherland, is again manifest in the U.S.S.R. government decrees. The workers, peasants and intelligentsia, all the people of Soviet Moldavia, greet these decrees with warm gratitude and send wholehearted, nationwide thanks to our government, the great Bolshevist party and the dear leader and teacher, the best friend of the Moldavian people, Comrade Stalin. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY O. V. ROMANOVA.—Morki Electoral District, Mari Autonomous Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 5; Pravda, March 9, p. 3. 900 words. Excerpts:) ... Timber is the wealth of the Mari Republic. Every year the republic gives the great construction projects of communism and city and enterprise construction workers millions of cubic meters of building lumber. The lumber industry has become a leading and mechanized sector of industry.

Despite the fact that the 1951 timber-felling plan was overfulfilled, the country could have received tens of thousands of cubic meters more lumber if machinery had been correctly used. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry is not solving basic problems which would help improve the work of the republic's lumbering enterprises and is not giving sufficient assistance to trust enterprises in regard to spare parts for routine and capital repairs of powerful equipment. As a result much machinery is in disrepair.

We consider therefore that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry must give the necessary technical aid to restore the machinery of our republic's lumbering enterprises.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry is also not taking the steps necessary for transition from seasonal to systematic year-round work in lumber industry enterprises, and to prepare the material bases necessary to establish cadres of permanent workers.

In order that the Mari Lumber Trust's lumbering enterprises may transfer to year-round work and abolish seasonal felling, we ask the Ministry of the Lumber Industry to increase housing construction in the republic to 36,000 square meters in 1952. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY L. A. ILLISSON.—Harju Western Electoral District, Estonian Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, pp. 5-6; Pravda, March 9, p. 3. 800 words. Excerpts:) ... Last year was one of further mighty upsurge in all branches of the Estonian Republic national economy and culture. In 1951 republic industry fulfilled the state plan 104%. Industrial output increased 24% over 1950. ...

The lagging power industry is having a bad effect on the republic's industrial development. We consider that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants should take decisive steps so that the increase in power capacity may exceed industry's electric power needs. We ask the all-Union government to charge Comrade Zhimerin, Minister of Power Plants, with ensuring that no less than 30,000 kilowatts of new capacity is brought into use in Estonia in 1952. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY F. L. DOD.—Rovno Electoral District, Ukraine Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 6; Pravda, March 9, p. 4. 950 words. Summary:) Comrade Deputies! The working people of the western provinces of the Ukraine have found their happiness and are successfully building a new and joyous life in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. They have forever escaped heavy social and national oppression. Poverty, ignorance and slave labor for the landlords and capitalists have passed irrevocably into the past and the age-old dream of the working people in the western provinces of the Ukraine about reunification in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples has come true. For their liberation the working people in the western provinces of the Ukraine will ever be thankful to the peoples of the Soviet Union, the great Russian people, our own Bolshevist

party and our leader and teacher, our own beloved Comrade Stalin.

Thanks to the Leninist-Stalinist national policy and the constant aid of the Bolshevist party and Soviet government, the working people of the western provinces of the Ukraine have achieved noteworthy successes in the development of the national economy and culture under Soviet rule. This is evident from the case of Rovno Province, where many enterprises of the food, light, silicate and lumber industries have been restored or built. Benefiting from experience in collective farm construction in our country, and relying on the constant help of the Party and government, the peasants of Rovno Province have entered firmly on the way of collective farm life. The Soviet state helps the collective farms more every year. In 1951 alone Machine and Tractor Stations in our province received hundreds of tractors, 225 combines, about 500 tractor-drawn seeders and many other pieces of farm machinery. Struggling to fulfill the state plan for the development of communal animal husbandry, the collective farms of the province increased the number of cows 74%, pigs 85% and poultry more than 300% in 1951.

The growth of industry and agriculture has been accompanied by widespread cultural measures. One thousand ninety-four elementary and seven-year schools teach 170,000 children, while the teacher's institute and 16 specialized educational institutions are training more than 5000 persons. The network of hospitals and sanatoriums is widely developed and much attention is given to expanding the network of cultural-enlightenment institutions.

All this has been possible only under the Soviet system, in the fraternal family of peoples of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Deputies! The U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 submitted by the government for consideration by the Supreme Soviet is in full accord with the vital interests of the Soviet people.

SPEECH BY DEPUTY B. L. LOBSANOV.—Barguzin Electoral District, Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 6; Pravda, March 9, p. 4. 900 words. Excerpts:) ... Under the Soviet regime, as a result of the daily attention and care of the Bolshevist party Central Committee, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally, and with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, Buryat-Mongolia has become a highly developed Soviet socialist republic. Such very important branches of industry as nonferrous metallurgy, coal, machine building, lumber, textiles, building materials and the food industry have been set up in the republic. On the shores of Lake Baikal fishing and fish-processing enterprises have been set up and are functioning. ...

The changes in agriculture are no less striking. On the basis of collectivization, the latest agricultural equipment and adoption of Soviet agrobiology, the workers of Buryat-Mongolia's collective farm fields are obtaining considerable successes in improving agricultural technique, are growing new types of agricultural crops, including sugar beet, sunflowers, hemp, certain varieties of apples and other crops whose cultivation in the Transbaikal was earlier thought impossible.

Animal husbandry, the main branch of agriculture in the republic, has been reorganized on a completely new qualitative basis. ...

The Buryat-Mongolian people's culture, national in form and socialist in content, has prospered. Our republic has become one of complete literacy. ...

Alongside successes, we still have serious shortcomings, especially in animal husbandry development. Great possibilities for further increasing the number of collective farm livestock and raising animal husbandry productivity are still being insufficiently utilized. ...

At present Soviet and agricultural agencies and all the republic's working people are bending their efforts to effect an upsurge in animal husbandry, and they will undoubtedly succeed in making Buryat-Mongolia a republic of yet more highly developed, highly productive animal husbandry in the very near future. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY V. G. TSKHOVREBASHVILI. (Pravda, March 9, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 8. 650 words. Excerpts:) Comrade Deputies! Soviet Georgia has changed beyond recognition under the Soviet regime, under the leadership of the Bolshevist party and the Soviet government, with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people and thanks to the daily care of Comrade Stalin personally. ...

Construction of the Transcaucasus Iron and Steel Plant is being successfully carried out, and steel smelting and rolled metal production have already been begun there. The country's factories are already receiving pipe shipments from Rustavi. Nonferrous metallurgy is developing. The Kutaisi Automobile Plant is Soviet Georgia's pride; the first four-ton truck came off the production line there on Aug. 18, 1951. A cotton fabrics combine is being built in the town of Gori. During the last three years 13 tea factories have been built in Georgia. Railroad and motor transport is developing successfully. ...

In 1951 high-quality green tea deliveries were 2.6 times those of 1940—i.e., an increase of 58,000 tons. Georgian Republic tea growers are taking all possible steps to obtain still higher tea yields in 1952.

Prewar gross harvest levels for grapes, fruit, tobacco, oil and other crops have been greatly exceeded. In 1951 48% more grapes were delivered to the state than in 1945, 80% more than in 1940. I would like to mention, Comrade Deputies, that development of the technical base for wine making lags considerably behind increases in grape deliveries. It is essential that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Food Industry make serious efforts to end this.

Much work has been done in restoring citrus groves, which suffered from the severe 1949-1950 frosts.

The main goals in development of the republic's communally owned animal husbandry have also been reached. However, we still have serious shortcomings in increasing livestock productivity. ...

SPEECH BY U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE I. A. BENEDIKTOV. (Pravda, March 9, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 8. 950 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The 1951 budget allocations for financing agriculture facilitated further growth of collective and state farm production, equipping of Machine and Tractor Stations and increase in labor productivity.

Last year socialist agriculture achieved new successes in developing crop farming and animal husbandry and also in organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. Collective farms increased agricultural output and on this basis gave the country more food grains, sugar beet, meat, milk, wool and other products than in 1950. The number of communally owned collective farm livestock increased. ...

Not only quantitative, but also qualitative changes took place in collective farm output. Collective farms now differ considerably from prewar collective farms in size, production organization, mechanization of the main types of agricultural work and labor productivity.

Through the amalgamation of small collective farms the average size of the farms has considerably increased. At present each collective farm has on an average 2.5 times as much arable land as in 1950. Each collective farm has on an average three to four times as much livestock. Conditions for successful diversified and comprehensively developed farming have been created in the amalgamated collective farms.

Many amalgamated collective farms, taking advantage of large-scale farming, have considerably improved work. Much has been done to improve the ranks of collective farm chairmen with specialists possessing higher and secondary agricultural training. More than 18,000 of the collective farm chairmen now have higher or secondary education. In addition, 15,000 chairmen have received training in two-year and six-year state schools for collective farm managerial cadres. Training of collective farmers in three-year agro-zootechnical courses in their own collective farms has developed on a wide scale. At present about 3,000,000 collective farm men and women are studying in courses in the collective farms. ...

While speaking of farming achievements, serious shortcomings in the work of agricultural agencies, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms last year must also be mentioned. A serious shortcoming is the existence of lagging collective farms and M.T.S. which still obtain low yields and low

livestock productivity and do not fulfill their plans for agricultural work.

The need to introduce comprehensive agricultural mechanization is making important demands on our industry. Industry must increase output of machines needed for complex mechanization —pasture amelioration and grading machinery, power-driven grain-cleaning machinery, carriers, beet and flax combines and other machinery—and also considerably improve and speed construction of new machinery for mechanizing labor-consuming work in both crop farming and animal husbandry.

Comrade Deputies! The 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget allocates more than 20,000,000,000 rubles to financing M.T.S. and other enterprises and organizations in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's network. These allocations ensure financing of the national economic plan measures. U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture M.T.S. will receive more than 15,000,000,000 rubles from the Union budget. M.T.S. must this year ensure a further reduction in unit cost of tractor work and give to budget revenue considerably more funds from work carried out in collective farms than in 1951. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY N. DODKHUDOYEV. (Pravda, March 9, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 8. 750 words. Excerpts:) ... The 1952 Tadzhik Republic budget of 1,013,000,000 rubles fully meets the tasks of economic and cultural construction in the Tadzhik Republic. ...

At present preparatory work for spring sowing has been widely launched in our republic. Republic cotton growers are taking all measures to ensure achievement of another high cotton harvest this year. However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing does not always solve effectively problems which arise among us. In connection with the change to the new irrigation system, the need for a number of machines arose, but the republic is receiving an inadequate number and they sometimes arrive late. The same situation exists in regard to agricultural machinery parts. The Minister of Agriculture should solve more effectively the problems put forward by our republic. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY M. M. ALIYEV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 8; Pravda, March 10, p. 2. 750 words. Excerpts:) Comrade Deputies! Together with all Soviet people the Azerbaidzhanian people fought successfully for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1951 national economic plan and budget. ...

Our task lies in overcoming and eliminating shortcomings in capital construction referred to by Comrade Zverev, Minister of Finance, in his report. In particular, it is necessary to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for reducing construction costs,to strictly observe government schedules for putting into operation projects under construction, to make better use of building machinery, to expend building materials thriftily and reduce overhead expenses systematically.

It is also necessary to intensify long-term investment banks' control over fulfillment of the plan for reducing construction costs. ...

We request that Union ministries see to it that cultural and welfare construction does not lag behind construction of enterprises. At present, unfortunately, this is not done. The school, cultural-welfare and hospital construction plans are not being fulfilled systematically. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY V. V. KUZNETSOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 9; Pravda, March 10, p. 2. 650 words. Excerpt:) ... The international ties of the U.S.S.R. working people with the workers of foreign countries are being strengthened more and more. In 1951, 79 foreign workers' and trade union delegations, including delegations from the U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy and the Latin American countries, visited our country on the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The overwhelming majority of the delegates visiting the Soviet Union deliver in their own lands truthful accounts of the peaceful construction and rising standard of living of our country's people, about the Soviet people's persistent striving for peace.

The imperialists fear more than fire the truth about the Soviet Union and disseminate streams of the most dastardly lies and slander against the U.S.S.R. They are trying with all their might to thwart the visits by workers' delegations to us and impeding in all possible ways visits by Soviet Union delegations to their countries. The French government, for example, refused entry visas to nine Soviet delegations invited by French trade unions. Soviet trade union delegations were not allowed entry into Italy and Ceylon.

Soviet trade unions in the future will persistently continue to expand and strengthen their ties with working people of foreign countries, expose the imperialist warmongers' intrigues, and fight to strengthen the unity of the international labor movement and for world peace.

SPEECH BY U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY S. M. TIKHOMIROV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 9; Pravda, March 10, p. 2. 650 words. Condensed text:) ... The chemical industry is one of the most important branches of heavy industry. ...

Mineral fertilizers form a large part of the output of chemical industry enterprises. In 1951 agriculture received almost twice as much phosphate, potassium and nitrogen fertilizer as in 1940. Since the war a new raw material base for the phosphate fertilizer industry has been created in Central Asia, and on this basis new superphosphate plants have been built and put into operation.

During the last few years agricultural needs have demanded organization and increase in output of mineral fertilizers in granular rather than powder form. Agricultural experience in using mineral fertilizers and experiments by scientific research institutes show that application of fertilizer in granular form considerably increases grain and industrial crop yields. To meet these important agricultural demands the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is re-equipping existing superphosphate and nitrogen factories for the output of granular fertilizers, and all new mineral fertilizer plants are being constructed to meet this demand from agriculture.

During the last few years new organic preparations to combat agricultural crop pests have been evolved by workers in chemical industry enterprises in collaboration with scientists and agricultural representatives, and have been tested and applied on a wide scale in the fields.

During the last few years the synthetic rubber industry has achieved great successes in putting into production and increasing output of new types of synthetic rubbers. Last year synthetic rubber output increased 20% over 1950.

Chemical industry enterprises are also increasing their output of consumers' goods every year—plastics, rubber products, domestic chemical goods, etc.

Comrade Deputies! The results of the chemical industry's work could have been even more successful if serious shortcomings which occurred in 1951 had been promptly eliminated. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry fulfilled the plan for most types of goods in 1951, but failed to fulfill the plan for certain very important kinds of chemical products. In 1951 the soda ash and phosphate powder production plans were not fulfilled.

Attention must be drawn to shortcomings in capital construction. Government allocations to the Ministry of the Chemical Industry for capital construction in 1951 were not fully utilized by all construction projects.

The ministry is taking measures to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings in the industry's work and in construction of new enterprises. The ministry is also examining the Deputies' critical observations and their questions to the ministry and will take the measures necessary to eliminate the shortcomings in the chemical industry's work noted in the Deputies' speeches. ...

SPEECH BY DEPUTY V. A. PROTODYAKONOV. (Izvestia, March 9, p. 9; Pravda, March 10, p. 2. 750 words. Excerpts:) Comrade Deputies! The Yakut working people will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Yakut Autonomous Republic in June, 1952. In a short time the republic has achieved enormous successes in all economic and cultural spheres.

Before the revolution there was only small handicraft industry, based on brutal exploitation of the workers, in Yakutia.

(Continued on Page 47)

The Budget

LAW ON U.S.S.R. STATE BUDGET FOR 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 11, p. 1. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet decrees:

(1) That the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, with the changes adopted from the reports of the Budget Committees of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, be approved as follows: total revenue, 509,911,608,000 rubles; total expenditures, 476,920,588,000 rubles; excess of revenue over expenditures, 32,991,020,000 rubles; that the balance of 2,962,710,000 rubles in republic and local budgets be carried over on Jan. 1, 1953.

(2) That the 1952 Union budget be approved in accordance with Article 1 of the present law: revenue, 411,154,661,000 rubles; expenditures, 378,163,641,000 rubles; excess of revenue over expenditures, 32,991,020,000 rubles.

(3) That the state budgets of the Union republics for 1952 be approved as follows (in thousands of rubles):

	Revenue	Expenditures
Russian Republic	54,716,358	54,716,358
of which: Republic budget	37,764,343	13,016,102
Local budgets	16,952,015	41,700,256
Ukraine Republic	17,538,195	17,538,195
of which: Republic budget	13,512,235	5,629,250
Local budgets	4,025,960	11,908,945
Belorussian Republic	3,718,386	3,718,386
of which: Republic budget	3,346,711	1,101,415
Local budgets	371,675	2,616,971
Uzbek Republic	3,337,449	3,337,449
of which: Republic budget	2,599,790	1,327,400
Local budgets	737,659	2,010,049
Kazakh Republic	4,427,499	4,427,499
of which: Republic budget	3,852,916	2,016,577
Local budgets	574,583	2,410,922
Georgian Republic	2,747,417	2,747,417
of which: Republic budget	2,400,467	1,257,508
Local budgets	346,950	1,489,909
Azerbaidzhan Republic	1,983,489	1,983,489
of which: Republic budget	1,638,909	829,107
Local budgets	344,580	1,154,382
Lithuanian Republic	1,471,051	1,471,051
of which: Republic budget	1,277,395	652,957
Local budgets	193,656	818,094
Moldavian Republic	1,161,958	1,161,958
of which: Republic budget	935,114	529,928
Local budgets	226,844	632,030
Latvian Republic	1,414,976	1,414,976
of which: Republic budget	1,068,283	714,681
Local budgets	346,693	700,295
Kirgiz Republic	1,066,516	1,066,516
of which: Republic budget	918,096	469,367
Local budgets	148,420	597,149
Tadzhik Republic	1,012,919	1,012,919
of which: Republic budget	864,767	440,832
Local budgets	148,152	572,087
Armenian Republic	1,273,433	1,273,433
of which: Republic budget	1,146,062	691,504
Local budgets	127,371	581,929
Turkmenian Republic	983,171	983,171
of which: Republic budget	874,479	474,353
Local budgets	108,692	508,818
Estonian Republic	1,059,280	1,059,280
of which: Republic budget	874,423	607,160
Local budgets	184,857	452,120
Karelo-Finnish Republic	844,850	844,850
of which: Republic budget	788,607	620,063
Local budgets	56,243	224,787
Total for republic and local budgets	98,756,947	98,756,947
of which: Republic budgets	73,862,597	30,378,204
Local budgets	24,894,350	68,378,743

(4) That the balances in republic and local budgets to be carried over on Jan. 1, 1953 be set as follows: Russian Republic, 1,641,491,000 rubles; Ukraine Republic, 526,146,000 rubles; Belorussian, 111,552,000; Uzbek, 100,123,000; Kazakh, 132,826,000; Georgian, 82,423,000; Azerbaidzhan, 59,505,000; Lithuanian, 44,132,000; Moldavian, 34,859,000; Latvian, 42,449,000; Kirgiz, 31,995,000; Tadzhik, 30,388,000; Armenian, 38,203,000; Turkmenian, 29,495,000; Estonian, 31,778,000; Karelo-Finnish, 25,346,000.

(5) That 1952 allocations from republic budgets to the budgets of the autonomous republics and local Soviets be approved as follows (thousands of rubles):

Russian Republic	24,748,241
Ukraine	7,882,985
Belorussian	2,245,296
Uzbek	1,272,390
Kazakh	1,836,339
Georgian	1,142,959
Azerbaidzhan	809,802
Lithuanian	624,438
Moldavian	405,186
Latvian	353,602
Kirgiz	448,729
Tadzhik	423,935
Armenian	454,558
Turkmenian	400,126
Estonian	267,263
Karelo-Finnish	168,544
Total	43,484,393

(6) That 1952 allocations from all-Union state taxes and revenue to republic and local budgets be set at the following percentages:

(a) from turnover tax receipts: Russian Republic, 4.1%; Ukraine, 8.5%; Belorussian, 25.7%; Uzbek, 2.1%; Kazakh, 29.3%; Georgian, 22.3%; Azerbaidzhan, 11.9%; Lithuanian, 31.6%; Moldavian, 15.9%; Latvian, 1.1%; Kirgiz, 26.9%; Tadzhik, 17.3%; Armenian, 37.8%; Turkmenian, 19.8%; Estonian, 13.9%; Karelo-Finnish, 51%.

(b) from income tax receipts from the population and agricultural tax from collective farmers and individual peasants, 25%;

(c) from income tax receipts from collective farms, tax on bachelors, single citizens and citizens with few children, forest revenue and sums from the state loan subscribed by the population, 50%;

(d) from revenue of Machine and Tractor Stations: Russian, Ukraine, Belorussian, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaidzhan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmenian, Estonian and Karelo-Finnish Republics—25%; and the Uzbek Republic—10%.

Revenue from taxes on noncommodity operations shall be allocated directly to local budgets, effective Jan. 1, 1952.

(7) The report on fulfillment of the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950 is adopted as follows: revenue, 422,767,710,000 rubles; expenditures, 413,236,606,000 rubles; excess of revenue over expenditures, 9,531,104,000 rubles.

N. SHVERNIK, Chairman of Presidium,
A. GORKIN, Secretary of Presidium,
U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Moscow, the Kremlin, March 8, 1952.

Other Actions

ON RATIFICATION OF EDICTS OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—Report by Deputy A. F. Gorkin, Secretary of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. (Pravda, March 9, p. 5; Izvestia, p. 9. Complete text:) Comrade Deputies! The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet submits for ratification by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet its edicts, which, according to the U.S.S.R. Constitution, are subject to ratification by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, in its April 10, 1951, edict, confirmed the proposal of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Republic Supreme Soviet on abolition of Stalinabad Province and by its edict of Nov. 5, 1951, confirmed the proposal of the Presidium of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet on formation of Tbilisi and Kutaisi Provinces within the Georgian Republic.

Passage of these edicts makes it necessary to introduce the appropriate changes and additions in Articles 25 and 27 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, on the representation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, in connection with formation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers State Committee on Construction Affairs, issued an edict on March 14, 1951, abolishing the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Municipal Construction and on April 26, 1951, in connection with formation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief State Food Reserves and State Material Reserves Administrations, issued an edict abolishing the Ministry of State Foods and Material Reserves. In an edict of April 26, 1951, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods was formed.

Passage of these edicts requires appropriate changes and additions in Articles 70 and 77 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

The following draft law is submitted for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet:

"Law on ratifying edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

"The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet resolves:

"(1) That the edict of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet of April 10, 1951, 'On Abolition of Stalinabad Province in the Tadzhik Republic' and the edict of Nov. 5, 1951, 'On Formation of Tbilisi and Kutaisi Provinces Within the Georgian Republic' be confirmed.

"That, in accordance with this, the appropriate changes and additions be introduced into Articles 25 and 27 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, so that they read:

"'Article 25. The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic consists of Kutaisi and Tbilisi Provinces, the Abkhaz and Adzhar Autonomous Republics and the South Ossetian Autonomous Province.

"'Article 27. The Tadzhik Republic consists of Garm, Kulyab and Leninabad Provinces and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province.'

"(2) That the edicts of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet of March 14, 1951 'On Abolition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Municipal Construction,' of April 26, 1951, 'On Abolition of the Ministry of State Food and Material Reserves' and of April 26, 1951, 'On Formation of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods' be confirmed.

"That, in accordance with this, the following changes and additions be introduced into Articles 70 and 77 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution:

"After the words 'Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Construction Affairs,' Article 70 is to be supplemented by the words 'Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods.'

"That the words 'Municipal Construction' and 'State Food and Material Reserves' be stricken from Article 77."

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, on the representation of the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, has issued since the second session edicts releasing certain U.S.S.R. Ministers from their duties and appointing U.S.S.R. Ministers.

By edict of April 2, 1951, Comrade Dmitry Vasilyevich Yefremov was appointed Minister of the U.S.S.R. Electrical Equipment Industry, and by an edict of the same date Comrade I. G. Kabanov was released from the duties of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry in connection with his transfer to other work.

By edict of April 26, 1951, Comrade Ivan Kuzmich Sivolap was appointed U.S.S.R. Minister of the Food Industry. At the same time Comrade D. V. Pavlov was released from the duties of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Food Industry in connection with his appointment to other work.

On July 20, 1951, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Nikolai Gerasimovich Kuznetsov U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy. By edict of the same date, Comrade I. S. Yumashev was released from the duties of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy at his own request.

On Nov. 6, 1951, edicts were passed appointing Comrade Pavel Nikolayevich Kumykin U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Trade and releasing Comrade M. A. Menshikov from the duties of U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Trade in connection with his transfer to other work.

By edict of Dec. 31, 1951, Comrade Sergei Alexandrovich Stepanov was appointed U.S.S.R. Minister of Agricultural Machine Building and on March 14, 1951, Comrade P. N. Goremykin was released from the duties of U.S.S.R. Minister of Agricultural Machine Building.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on April 24, 1951, passed an edict appointing Comrade Nikolai Nikolayevich Bespalov Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts. At the same time an edict was issued releasing Comrade P. I. Lebedev from the duties of Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts.

On April 26, 1951, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Dmitry Vasilyevich Pavlov Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods.

In accordance with Article 49 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution the Presidium submits for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet edicts on appointment of U.S.S.R. Ministers, the edict on appointment of a chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the edict on appointment of a chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods.

The Presidium also submits for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet the edict of Aug. 1, 1951 "On Partial Revisions in the Law on the Food Tax," published in Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR on Aug. 30, 1951.

These are the recommendations submitted by the Presidium for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

IN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL OF THE UNION AND COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 11, p. 2. Complete text:) A joint plenary session of the Legislative Proposals Committees of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities was held recently.

The committees heard and discussed a progress report by U.S.S.R. Minister of Justice Comrade K. P. Gorshenin on the draft Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R.

Separate meetings of the Legislative Proposals Committees of the Council of the Union under the chairmanship of Comrade A. N. Poskrebyshev and of the Council of Nationalities under the chairmanship of Comrade I. A. Kairov were also held. At these meetings questions of the committees' current work were discussed and the appropriate resolutions were passed.

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

AT SESSION OF U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. (Pravda, March 6, p. 4, 450 words; Izvestia, p. 6, 600 words. Condensed text:) Geneva (Tass)—The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe has discussed the Czechoslovak representative's proposal to grant the right to vote in the Economic Commission to nonmember countries of the U.N. which have been taking part in the commission's work for a number of years with a consultative voice. Some of these countries are Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, Italy and Finland.

The representatives of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine Republic, the Belorussian Republic, Poland, Hungary and Albania supported the Czechoslovak delegate's proposal. ...

This question was discussed at the fifth and sixth sessions of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, but the American-British majority rejected the proposal at that time. The same majority is now attempting once again to delay the decision of this question.

At the end of the discussion a standing group, consisting of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., Denmark and Belgium, was formed at the suggestion of Miss Karin Kock, chairman of the session, to work out a uniform point of view on this question. The standing group adopted a draft resolution proposing to the auxiliary bodies of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe that European countries which are not members of the United Nations but which have been allowed to participate in the commission's work be granted the right to vote. ... This resolution was unanimously adopted at the March 5 plenary session.

AT SEVENTH SESSION OF U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 10. Complete text:) Geneva (Tass)—The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe has started to discuss the "Economic Survey of Europe in 1951." After a short opening address by Executive Secretary Myrdal, there were speeches by representatives of France, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden and Yugoslavia, a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions and others.

The tone of the speeches by the West European representatives was obviously pessimistic. Like the authors of the survey, they did not deny that the economic situation in their countries is increasingly deteriorating. They all pointed to the unsolved problem of the acute dollar deficit.

French delegate Philippe was forced to admit that American coal, imported to Western Europe, is four times as expensive as in the United States and that, in his opinion, this circumstance makes it necessary to expand the coal industry in West European countries. If one adds the fact that France also imports grain from non-European countries, it will be clear, Philippe stated, that France will experience an acute dollar shortage again in 1952. In his speech Philippe emphasized that the French government wishes to expand trade between Eastern and Western Europe. In his opinion, this would be an important step toward including Europe in the sphere of international markets. Philippe recommended an organized distribution of raw materials and the formation of a European customs union and a long-term investment bank as possible measures for bringing the economy of the West European countries to a healthy state.

Greek representative Zolotas complained that 40,000 tons of tobacco which could not be exported anywhere has piled up in his country, that Greece is experiencing an acute dollar shortage and that trade has greatly deteriorated.

Blankenstein, the representative of the Netherlands, admitted that in order to maintain the balance of payments his government had been forced to raise taxes and that consumption had been cut 5% in 1951.

W.F.T.U. representative Fischer stated that 1951 had been marked by the working people's increasing struggle to raise its standard of living. Fischer emphasized that in the past year the working people of East European countries had received many more economic benefits than the working people of Western countries, who are feeling the heavy burden of the arms race.

Fischer expressed the hope that the Economic Commission would carefully follow the work of the International Economic Conference in Moscow which will facilitate the expansion of East-West trade.

AT SESSION OF U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. (Izvestia, March 11, p. 4. Complete text:) Geneva (Tass)—At the March 8 session, the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe discussed the report of the Inland Transport Committee. The representatives of Greece, Belgium, France and Britain, who praised the work of the committee, tried in vain to mask the measures the committee had taken to facilitate transport of military cargoes and the militarization of the West European countries. They put military freight in the category of goods which allegedly have a peaceful purpose and are destined for the construction of railroads, dams, hydroelectric power stations, etc.

The French representative introduced a proposal to accept the report of the Inland Transport Committee of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

U.S.S.R. representative Chistyakov exposed the dangerous trend of the work of the Inland Transport Committee. He stated:

The U.S.S.R. delegation criticized the work of the Inland Transport Committee at the sixth session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. The Soviet delegation pointed out that the Inland Transport Committee had paid particular attention to formulating and presenting recommendations on questions involving militarization of the economies of West European countries, in particular, the transport of freight for military purposes, explosives and poisonous substances. This aspect of the work was and is being done now under the flag of the regulations for the transport of 'dangerous freight,' while attempts are being made to present matters as if they concerned cargoes for peaceful purposes.

Such work by the committee can only facilitate militarization of the economy of West European countries and is incompatible with the scope of its powers. Such activity is harmful and dangerous to the cause of economic cooperation among European countries and is in contradiction to the aims and tasks of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

The Soviet delegation feels that the committee should be concerned with drawing up recommendations on questions of improving the hauling of freight for civilian branches of industry and not with transporting ammunition, explosives and poisonous substances, i.e., freight for military purposes, with which the committee is at present concerned.

The representatives of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine Republic, the Belorussian Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland voted against accepting the report and against approving the work of the Inland Transport Committee.

ATLANTIC PACT

International Review: WARMONGERS' ACCOMPLICES. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, March 5, p. 4. Complete text:) A "congress" of the so-called "socialist movement for setting up a United States of Europe" was held recently in Frankfurt am Main under the wing of the American occupation authorities. The members of this organization of right-wing socialists—which, by its members' admission, has "the same aims as the 'Socialist International'" and is financed by the same American bosses—were called together on the very eve of the Lisbon meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

This urgent summoning of the right-wing socialist lackeys of imperialism was primarily connected with the American imperialists' efforts to bring about the speediest possible restoration of a German fascist revanchist army under the guise of the so-called "European army."

It is known that when the Rome session of the N.A.T.O. Council in November, 1951, discussed setting up a "European army," it came up against serious obstacles, reflecting both the contradictions among the countries belonging to the aggressive bloc and the opposition of the peoples to the American-

British imperialists' criminal policy. Even Danish Foreign Minister Kraft, a participant in the Rome session, was forced to admit at this meeting that the governments of the countries in the North Atlantic alliance had not succeeded in persuading the peoples of Europe "to reconcile themselves" with the re-armament policy.

The right-wing socialists were entrusted with the dirty work of deceiving the masses. The right-wing socialists long ago proved themselves traitors to the workers' interests, active supporters of "atom diplomacy" and the "cold war," heralds of the "Marshall Plan" and of turning the West European countries into American satellites, and supporters of aggressive military pacts and the arms race.

The imperialists' right-wing socialist lackeys have done everything in their power to please their masters. At the Frankfurt rally of right-wing socialists the basic question discussed was that of the "European army," i.e., the restoration of the German fascist armed forces. The rally decisively supported the formation of a "European army" and continuing and intensifying the arms race.

The participants in the Frankfurt gathering, servilely eager to please their American masters, declared the demilitarization of Germany to be "a danger to peace."

The vile deeds of the "Pan-European" socialist traitors at Frankfurt am Main are strikingly apparent in light of the fact that certain participants in this rally were present at the recent London gathering of the fascist scum driven from the East European countries. The Dutch newspaper De Waarheid reports that at this London gathering of traitors and spies the question was discussed of "how best to use the $100,000,000 Truman appropriated for organizing espionage and sabotage in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies."

It is characteristic that, on the very eve of the Lisbon rally of the Atlantic Pact bosses, the American "Socialist" leader Norman Thomas also called upon the right-wing socialists of all countries to help set up a "European army" in order to make their contribution to the "unification of Europe" under the American boot.

This is the role of the right-wing socialist splitters of the working class, who are making every effort to help the implementation of the American warmongers' aggressive plans. Exposure of the right-wing socialists—accomplices of the imperialist aggressors—is essential for a successful struggle to preserve peace and ensure international security.

International Review: AFTER LISBON CONFERENCE. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, March 9, p. 6. 1700 words. Condensed text:) American propaganda continues to publicize the accomplishments of the last session of the North Atlantic Council, held in Lisbon at the end of February, trying to present it as a "triumph" of American diplomacy. The U.S.-imposed decisions on formation of a so-called "European army" and on supplying of cannon fodder by the satellites of the Atlantic bloc are presented as a program of "strengthening peace." ...

The facts show, however, that the paper resolutions of the Atlantic bloc bosses are one thing and reality is another.

Immediately after the Lisbon decisions were adopted, a government crisis broke out in France. ...

In Britain the resolutions passed at Lisbon have provoked dissatisfaction not only among the common people but also in Parliamentary circles, evidence of which is apparent in the recent foreign policy debate in the House of Commons. ...

One can see from former Minister of Defense Shinwell's speech in the House of Commons what has engendered doubts in The Times and other British newspapers. Referring to the real possibilities and outlook for the participation of West European countries in forming a "European army," he stated: "Portugal is not providing a single person. We can exclude Iceland. Norway and Denmark can make a very small contribution. I doubt whether the Dutch government would be in a position to provide more than one brigade. As far as the Belgians go, many months ago we were promised three divisions, but there has been nothing like that." In Shinwell's words, "almost a year and a half ago, when Pleven was Minister of Defense, he promised ten divisions for the past year and 15 divisions for this year. Now the French speak of the possibility of providing 12 divisions by the end of this year." Shinwell added: "We all know that if the war in Indo-China continues and demands of France considerable manpower and equipment, the French will not be able to form these 12 divisions by the end of the current year."

Shinwell's admissions are highly indicative. Not by chance are American generals, in search of cannon fodder, turning their eyes to Turkey and Greece, which were recently included in the Atlantic alliance. Eisenhower has just made a trip to Ankara and Athens to put pressure on the Turkish and Greek governments to hasten their transfer of Turkish and Greek divisions to his command.

Naturally, it goes without saying that Eisenhower considers Western Germany and its armed forces, not Turkey and Greece, as the main striking force of the Atlantic alliance. But this policy of the American ruling circles is provoking increasing anxiety in the West European countries which have suffered in the past from German aggression, and involves an inevitable aggravation of contradictions among the participants in the Atlantic alliance. ...

The peace-loving forces of the German people have responded to the warmongers' Lisbon deal with increased struggle against the American imperialists' intrigues. ...

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson, on his arrival from Lisbon, described the results of the conference of the Atlantic bloc participants in extremely optimistic tones. However, events since Lisbon do not warrant Mr. Acheson's banal optimism. On the contrary, they testify with new force to the growing failures of the U.S. aggressive policy.

FAR EAST

China

SOVIET-CHINESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS GROW STRONGER. (By N. Ivanov. Trud, March 11, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation is being successfully advanced.

In accordance with the agreements concluded, the Soviet Union delivered to China in 1950 many millions of rubles worth of valuable equipment for factories, plants and power stations, locomotives, railroad cars, rails for the restoration of transport, tractors, combines, plows and other machinery needed for the development of agriculture. Soviet specialists are giving the Chinese technicians and workers tremendous assistance in restoring factories and manufacturing new kinds of products. ...

China's trade relations with the Soviet Union are developing at a rate unparalleled in its history. In 1936 China's entire trade with the Soviet Union reached only the insignificant figure of 0.35%. In 1949 the Soviet Union's share in China's trade reached 7.76% and in 1950 the U.S.S.R. occupied first place in Chinese foreign trade and continues to do so. ...

Foreign trade with the U.S.S.R. is helping the people's republic strengthen its economic independence.

The Soviet Union is not supplying China with surplus goods of secondary importance, as the imperialist countries usually did, but it is supplying valuable equipment and raw materials needed for the restoration and reconstruction of the republic's national economy.

At present China is importing 65% more equipment from the U.S.S.R. than it imported from all the capitalist countries prior to the second world war.

The Chinese People's Republic in turn is supplying the Soviet Union with various types of raw materials and foodstuffs needed for our economy and for satisfying the people's growing demands.

Despite the U.S.-imposed boycott, China's trade with other countries is developing successfully.

China's trade with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies continued to grow in 1951.

The Soviet Union is supplying the republic with all the goods it needs at fair prices. All this proves to the Chinese people that the U.S.S.R. is their loyal and disinterested friend, and that its help has enabled the working people of the republic to work for the restoration of the national economy and to direct its development along the path of industrialization. ...

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (By B. Gogol. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 10, October

[published in November], 1951, pp. 34-45. 9000 words. Condensed text:) ... The basic principles of the trade policy of the Central People's Government are contained in Article 37 of the General Program of the People's Political Consultative Council of China. ...

In order to ensure the successful execution of the policy of regulating the market and stabilizing prices, the Central People's Government of China set up state trading. After it had concentrated large supplies of goods in its hands, the government could proceed to regulate prices on the market, smash the subversive activity of speculating elements, bring order to the finances and money circulation and put them on a healthy footing and develop trade between town and countryside.

The agricultural tax in kind became an important means of concentrating the necessary food resources in the government's hands and ensuring income for the state budget. Receipts from this tax accounted for 32.7% of the income of the state budget in 1950. Almost 19% of the receipts from the agricultural tax consisted of grain products; this enabled the people's state to concentrate large stores of grain in its hands and ensure a regulating effect on the market for this most important food product. The people's government is steadily following a policy of reducing the tax burden on the working people. In 1950 the agricultural tax was reduced by 25%. Nevertheless the tax plan, in particular the agricultural tax, is being overfulfilled, forming a considerable source of the budget income; this testifies to the economic successes of the country and the growth in the income of the population.

The state is also buying produce from the peasants on a wide scale. These purchases are made by the state grain companies and the buying and selling cooperatives. The activity of the state buying and selling organizations is one of the most important factors, facilitating the development of trade between town and country and supplying the country's most important consumers' areas with food. Special state organizations not only collect grain in the interior regions of the country, but they deliver it to the large cities and regions. In 1950 alone about 5,000,000,000 chin of foodstuffs (grain and flour) were brought into consumers' regions (one chin equals 500 grams). Thanks to these measures the country was able to reduce the import of foodstuffs and supply the population out of its own production.

The state trading companies are purchasing cotton, eggs, bristles, tea, raw silk, wool, tobacco, tung oil and other agricultural products on a wide scale. State organizations procured 286,500 tons of cotton in 1950; this enabled the state textile industry to be supplied with raw material. In an attempt to stimulate the development of cotton growing in China, state organizations are buying cotton on terms which are very favorable for the peasants, are giving them credit in grain in exchange for cotton, are buying cotton on credit, etc. The issue of grain loans to the peasants in exchange for cotton not only ensures the peasants essential foodstuffs until the new harvest, but guarantees a market for the cotton they produce, thus creating a stimulus to extend cultivation of cotton. In buying cotton on credit the state not only guarantees the peasants the return of the loan with interest on the total credit, but ensures a definite relationship between the prices for cotton and grain.

The decree issued by the people's government in the spring of 1950, permitting cotton to be paid for the agricultural tax instead of grain and establishing a stable relationship between the prices for cotton and grain, helped the successful procurement of cotton and the development of cotton growing. These measures, together with state aid to the peasants growing cotton—giving them seed on credit, supplying fertilizers, constructing irrigation systems, etc.—have helped solve the problem of supplying the textile industry with cotton. In 1950, 710,000 tons of cotton were gathered. In order to stimulate a further increase in cotton production in the country, the Committee of Finance and Economics passed a resolution on March 7, 1951, to raise the price of cotton in relation to grain. In procuring cotton and other products, the practice is widely followed of concluding contracts between the buying and selling cooperatives and the state trading organizations, on the one hand, and the peasants' mutual aid labor groups or individual peasants, on the other.

State purchases have played a big part in developing trade within the country. In 11 months of 1950 alone the state trading organizations bought from the peasants more than 1,000,000 tons of grain, 250,000 tons of cotton, 4500 tons of hog bristles, 950,000,000 eggs, 29,000 tons of tea, more than 30,000 tons of brick tea and many other products. The peasants were able not only to sell their surplus products but to buy the industrial goods they needed. Thus, in 1950 they sold the state 825,000,000,000 yuan worth of various kinds of products and bought a considerable quantity of industrial goods, including kinds they could not even dream of acquiring in old China. ...

The development of trade between town and country and between different parts of the country is being accompanied by a strengthening of the national currency, an improvement in the finances and the introduction of order into money circulation. The Central People's Government has ended inflation and stabilized prices. This testifies to the successful way in which the ecomomic and financial policy of the Central People's Government of China has been carried out. ...

In June, 1950, the Central People's Government started actively to regulate prices on a nationwide scale. ...

The American imperialists' aggression in Korea, their occupation of the island of Taiwan and the blockade of the Chinese coast have made it difficult to import goods into the country from abroad. Speculating elements tried to take advantage of this to inflate prices. However, thanks to the measures taken by the state, the prices of almost all goods remained stable for the most part, outside of the seasonal rise in the price of fuel. From March, 1950, to April, 1951, the retail price index for the whole of China fell by 4%. Prices have remained stable in 1951. The price index in April, 1951 (November, 1950, equals 100), was as follows: in Shanghai and Chungking 106, in Tientsin and Sian 102, in Hankow and Canton 105. In Northeast China the state prices for sugar, soya bean oil, cotton cloth, cement and a number of other goods were lowered. ...

The development of trade and the stabilization of prices, along with other economic measures taken by the people's government, has facilitated the growth of industrial and agricultural production. In 1950 all branches of Chinese heavy industry overfulfilled the state plan. ...

The domestic market of the Chinese People's Republic reflects its multisector economy. All five of the main sectors of the national economy are represented in the domestic trade of the country: the state sector, the cooperative sector, the sector of individual peasants and craftsmen, the private capital sector and the sector of state capitalism. State trade, which is steadily developing, is called upon to play the leading role in domestic trade. By establishing a state trade system, the people's government was able to start regulating the domestic market in the interests of carrying out its economic policy. At present, the first task the people's state has set for domestic state trade is that of developing trade between town and country and between the different parts of the country by buying and selling the most important goods. Trade, which is of vast importance for the upsurge of the country's economic life, is expanding daily. For example, purchases by the state trading organizations in Northeast China increased 178.7% in 1950 over 1949, and the total value of goods sold increased 116%. The plan envisages a twofold increase in state trade in 1951, in comparison with 1950. With the help of state trade, the state is carrying out regulating measures on the market.

The Central People's Government set up a system of state agencies to direct domestic trade. The law on the centralization of trade was passed March 10, 1950. This law established that the Ministry of Trade of the central government was the leading agency of state, cooperative and private trade throughout all China. The trading agencies set up under the local governments of the large administrative areas, provinces and cities come under dual leadership: the Ministry of Trade of the Central People's Government and the financial and economic committees of the local governments. The Ministry of Trade has the following functions: general planning of all state and cooperative trade, confirming the plans of economic and financial activity of the main state trading companies, confirming the plans for the economic and financial activity of the chief state trading companies, distributing working capital and goods for the state trading network, establishing state optimum prices, carrying out public control of private trade, etc. The All-China State Trading Companies, which deal with both domestic and foreign trade, and are specialized, come directly under the

Ministry's supervision. At present there are 18 such companies.

The activity of the companies based on the domestic market amounts in the main to wholesale operations in the most important goods (grain,textiles, salt, coal, building materials, goods of local production, industrial equipment, etc.). The companies dealing with foreign trade also procure and purchase export goods and sell imported goods on the whole market. The main trading companies work on the principle of commercial accounting. They have a wide network of regional, province and district companies with branches, subdivisions and offices. By the beginning of 1951 there were 4445 wholesale enterprises in the state trading system, and 1435 retail, the majority of which also performed wholesale or petty wholesale operations. By the end of 1951 the network of state trading enterprises will be increased 1.5 times. Meanwhile the state sector in trade is growing. According to approximate calculations, the proportion of state trade in the wholesale trade of the country amounted to 12% to 13% in 1950, and is now 25% to 26%.

The state companies are playing a decisive role in the wholesale trade of such goods as grain, cotton, yarn, cloth, coal, salt, tea, oil products, vegetable oils and leather goods, but their retail trade is limited to such essential items as grain, salt, coal, fats and kerosene. At present the proportion of state retail trade in the retail trade of the country does not exceed 3% to 4%. ...

In addition to the state trading companies in China mixed companies are also being set up in which both state and private capital participate. ...

In China, which is an agrarian country with a predominantly petty trading economy, cooperatives acquire exceptionally great importance. ...

At present the cooperatives in China are being reorganized on a new basis. The Communist Party of China is gradually turning the cooperatives into mass organizations, serving the interests of the people. The cooperatives are now concerned with supplying their members with inexpensive goods and selling their produce at advantageous, stable prices. ...

The agrarian nature of the Chinese economy and the difficulties of restoring industry, destroyed by many years of war and occupation, still causes certain difficulties in disposing of peasant produce and a discrepancy between the prices of industrial and agricultural products. Under these circumstances the cooperatives are looking for opportunities of increasing purchases of agricultural products. One such way is for the cooperatives to purchase produce from the peasants on credit and to furnish them with essential industrial goods of the equivalent value. Thus the cooperatives not only help the peasants in disposing of their products and acquiring essential goods, but they help the state in organizing the procurement of agricultural produce. ...

The strengthening of the domestic market in China and the extension of trade are the result of the great transformations in the country's economy which are being carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its leader Mao Tse-tung. Relying on the indestructible friendship of the Soviet Union and its disinterested, fraternal aid, the young Chinese People's Republic is successfully solving its complicated economic tasks, creating the conditions for further advance along the road of progress and democracy.

India

THE ECONOMY AND FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA. (By A. Leonidov. Vneshnyaya torgovlya, No. 12, December, 1951 [published in January, 1952], pp. 8-14. 5000 words. Condensed text:) The four years which have passed since India received "independence" and since the Indian National Congress Party's advent to power are characterized by the continued deterioriation of the country's economy.

India's industry and agriculture are in a state of standstill and decline. The imperialist and feudal yoke is halting the development of the country and its productive forces. The production of foodstuffs, clothing and all essential consumers' goods has been curtailed. The broad masses of the peasants, the overwhelming majority of the Indian people, are continuing to languish under the burden of disproportionate debts and taxes. In light of the rise in prices and the dominance of speculators, the situation of the working people is getting increasingly worse. Scores of millions of Indians, deprived of work and every means of existence, are doomed to cruel sufferings. At the same time, the small handful of landowners, local and foreign capitalists and usurers are making tremendous profits.

Foreign, primarily British, monopolies remain the de facto masters in India. American capital is penetrating more and more deeply into the Indian economy.

The agriculture of India, which is the basic branch of its economy, is on an extremely low level of development.

Crop yields in the country are exceptionally low. The rice yields in India in 1948 were 69.8% in comparison with the average yields throughout all the capitalist countries; wheat was 59.5%; groundnuts, 88.9%; cotton, 37.5%; and tobacco, 70.2%.

The backward agriculture of India, with the extremely unsatisfactory state of the irrigation system, is exceptionally dependent on the weather. Usually two harvests are gathered a year, but as a rule part of the harvest is lost. In 1943 a famine broke out in Bengal as a result of which, according to incomplete statistics, 3,000,000 people died. ...

Extensive use is made of the labor of women and children on the large tea and rubber plantations in India, and cruel exploitation reigns. More than 250,000 workers are employed in conditions of slavery on the British-owned tea plantations of Darjeeling alone.

Indian ruling circles are not taking effective measures to raise agriculture production. Laws on the abolition of the feudal system of land tenure with the payment of compensation to the landowners, which were promulgated in 1947 in some states, were not put into effect. In 1949, the government explained that the delay in enforcing the laws was due to a lack of means, but in 1950, under pressure from the landowners, these laws were declared null and void and at variance with the constitution. ...

The ruling circles were compelled to increase the import of foodstuffs in 1951. On June 1, 1951, 5,300,000 tons of grain were purchased, a large part of which was to go to India this year. However, even the increased import of grain will not solve the food problem, since production of foodstuffs was sharply curtailed within the country in 1951. Prices were raised on rationed consumers' goods; in accordance with the budget, government food subsidies were decreased. The "black market" is flourishing in the country and speculators are battening on the hunger of the people.

As a result of the partition of India, it was deprived of raw material sources, since the basic cotton and jute-producing areas went to Pakistan. The regular receipt of Pakistani raw materials was hampered by the hostility between India and Pakistan, artificially created by the foreign imperialists.

Indian industry is in a state of decline. The Eastern Economist of June 1, 1951, published indices for India's industrial production from which it appears that the general production index fell considerably in the postwar period.

A certain revival in industry in 1948-1949 changed into a production decline the following years. All branches of Indian industry are working at considerably less than capacity. The cotton and jute branches of industry, the production of which comprises 57% of the gross production of the whole of industry, are in a particularly deplorable situation. The production of metal-turning machinery in 1950 was valued at 2,600,000 rupees and comprises only a third of the value of such machines produced in 1946. ...

The standard of living of the Indian working people is extremely low. As the result of inflation and the rise in prices on essential consumers' goods, the real wages of industrial and agricultural workers are falling. One can form some idea of the colonial exploitation from the data on the level of wages in industry. For instance, the average hourly wage of a textile worker and foundry worker in India is one-third that of a textile worker and foundry worker in Britain, although the British workers' living conditions are by no means bearable.

With the aid of the reactionary part of the Indian big bourgeoisie, the American and British monopolies are blocking the economic development of the country, striving to retain India as a raw materials appendage and market for finished articles. They are impeding the development of Indian industry, are re-

fusing to supply essential equipment, are flooding the markets of the country with finished manufactured articles and thereby suffocating the weakly developed local industry.

During the four years of so-called "independent" development, the positions of foreign capital in India not only did not weaken but, on the contrary, grew stronger. Making concessions to foreign capitalists, the Indian government, in a law of June 2, 1950, permitted the free withdrawal of foreign capital invested in India after Jan. 1, 1950. Foreign capital, mainly British, is dominant in most branches of the Indian economy. British, American and other foreign capitalists control 97% of the oil industry, 93% of the rubber, 90% of the match, 89% of the jute, 86% of the tea, 73% of the ore mining, 62% of the coal, 54% of the latex and 21% of the cotton industries. Foreign monopolies, primarily British and American, also control India's foreign trade, banks and finance system.

The penetration of American monopolies into the economy of India has recently intensified. Such organizations as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which are, as is known, under the complete control of the U.S.A., are being used for the penetration of American capital into the Indian economy. The American loan to the Indian government, and also the "technical aid" under the so-called Point Four of the Truman Program, are aimed at further enslaving India, at establishing American control over Indian industry. It is the American monopolists who are primarily developing the extraction of strategic raw materials in India.

The U.S. monopolists are using every opportunity to strengthen their position in India. After lengthy negotiations they granted a loan of $190,000,000 for purchase of foodstuffs on enslaving terms, compelling the Indian government to send the U.S.A. raw materials, and gaining the opportunity, through private American companies, of establishing control of the extraction of manganese, wolframite, beryllium and also monazite in the country.

A characteristic example of the Anglo-American monopolists' plundering of India is the construction of three oil-cracking plants in the country by the American California-Texas Oil Co., Standard Vacuum Oil Co., and the British Burma Oil Co. American firms were not only given the opportunity of building and exploiting oil-cracking plants, but also of prospecting for and extracting oil on Indian territory.

Striving to make India a source of raw materials and a market for finished articles for as long as possible, the British monopolists are investing their capital chiefly in agriculture, trade, banks and insurance companies and also in such branches of light industry as have not the slightest practical significance for the development of the country's economy.

Indian ruling circles are giving the U.S. and British monopolies the opportunity of using extensively the foreign trade channels for penetrating into the country's economy. Flooding India with their surplus wares, the British and American monopolists are, at the same time, pumping out of the country a tremendous quantitiy of valuable raw materials and agricultural products.

The sterling bloc countries, headed by Britain, retain first place in India's foreign trade. Their relative proportion in Indian exports in 1950-1951 was 52.6%, including Britain's 22%; in imports the relative proportion was 42.9% and 21.7% respectively. The United States occupies second place. Its share during the same period comprised 18.6% of India's exports and 20.5% of the imports.

The relative importance of the U.S.A. in Indian foreign trade is rising and Britain's share is falling; this testifies to the sharpening of the struggle between these imperialist powers for the dominant position in the country. In comparison with the preceding year, Britain's relative share in Indian exports during 1950-1951 was reduced from 23% to 22% and in imports from 26.7% to 21.7%; at the same time the U.S. share in India's exports during the same period rose from 16.8% to 18.6%, and in imports from 15.7% to 20.5%. In 1950-1951, 66.5% of the entire Indian export of manganese fell to the lot of the U.S.A., 39.2% of the export of shellac, 65.7% of the export of mica, etc. ...

Oil products occupy a considerable place in Indian imports, their import value comprising about 60,000,000 rupees annually, or almost 10% of the total value of imports. Oil products come to India chiefly from Iran, and also from the Bahrein Islands and Saudi Arabia. ...

The imperialist yoke and the intolerable living conditions are bringing about a growth in the national liberation movement in India. The broad masses of the people—the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie—are striving to unite forces in the struggle against the imperialists, for the realization of urgent economic reforms directed toward leading India out of the state of medieval backwardness onto the path of progress and cultural and economic development.

The struggle for the unification of the patriotic, progressive forces in the country is headed by the Communist Party of India. It is struggling for complete national independence and democracy, for the liquidation of feudalism and the handing over of the land to the peasants, for the confiscation of British capital and for a break with the British Empire, for the establishment of a people's democratic government.

Japan

TRAITORS TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, March 6, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo—The ruling clique of Japan has committed two new acts of betrayal of the country's interests. On Feb. 27 the Lower House of the Japanese Diet voted on the 1952 state budget. The budget was approved by 238 to 116 votes and in a month's time, irrespective of the voting in the Upper House, it will become a law. Later in the afternoon, a so-called "administrative agreement" or, to put it more simply, a statute for the further occupation of Japan by American forces, was signed in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the U.S. Special Ambassador Dean Rusk and the Japanese Minister Without Portfolio Katsuo Okazaki.

It was not by chance that both these acts were committed in just this sequence or that Rusk waited patiently for a comparatively long time for the confirmation of a budget based on the "administrative agreement." To make the "administrative agreement" public, much less to sign it, beforehand, would have meant the authors of the draft budget and "agreement" revealing their cards prematurely. Now that the text of the "administrative agreement" has been published, one does not have to possess any special perspicacity to see that the "agreement" and the budget are two sides of one and the same coin.

The "administrative agreement" is a special kind of mobilization plan for the aggression the American imperialists are preparing. It envisages the order of distribution of American forces, their use of Japanese ports, airfields and means of communication, the order of the movement of the American land, naval and air forces on Japanese territory, the order of actions by the American military police and the judicial authorities, measures for keeping military secrets—in short, everything necessary for the implementation of the further enslavement and occupation of Japan. The American army's form of action for the "defense" of Japan, for the "maintenance of peace in the Far East," for the suppression of "uprisings" and "rebellions," is specified in a special clause.

There are forces in Japan pushing the people into the abyss of slavery and colonial oppression, but there are also forces opposing the American imperialists' predatory policy. Not only the Communist Deputies, but also many representatives of the Progressive [sic] Party, of the Socialist Party and also representatives of the Laborers and Farmers and Farmers-Co-operative Parties, voted against approval of the military budget in the Lower House of the Diet.

The growth of the forces opposing the treacherous policy of the Liberal Party, which has a majority in the Diet, is eloquently borne out by the debates which took place in the Lower House on the eve of the voting. Representatives of the opposition were the last to speak here. Their speeches evoked malevolent reaction in the center of the hall where the Liberals sat solemnly in arm chairs upholstered with blue velvet. Deputies of the ruling party tried many times to interrupt speeches that did not please them, to deafen them with hooligan-like yells and an uproar. ...

The criticism of the Yoshida government's policy assumes still greater force in the light of new facts which convincingly corroborate the aggressive character of this policy. The Japanese military is rearing its head higher and higher, taking advantage

of the patronage and support of the occupiers and acting in accordance with their general plan.

It was officially announced in Tokyo the other day that another large group of former army and naval officers would be rehabilitated, permitted to return to political activity, or, in other words, to take part in military preparations. This group of war criminals is composed of the former Chief of Police of Tokyo, Susukida, Vice-Admiral Yasumi [sic], Admiral Takeshita [sic] and others. Their colleagues, other war criminals, having advanced the slogan "The Defense of the State Is in Our Hands," are at present actively working out practical plans for aggression. The press reports that a group of military specialists associated with Yoshida is participating in the formulation of plans, namely the former War Minister Shimomura, Generals Tatsumi and Kawabe. In addition, the so-called "Hattori Agency," headed by the former chief of the second operational department of the Imperial headquarters, Col. Hattori, is in operation.

All this is only part of the general plan of the warmongers, engaged in mobilizing the strategic sources of Japan and in reviving a revanchist Japanese army for the aggressive purposes of American imperialism.

U.S.A. IS ENSLAVING JAPAN. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, March 7, p. 5. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The so-called "administrative agreement," which defines the status of the American troops in Japan after the conclusion of the separate San Francisco "peace treaty" and the so-called "security pact" between the U.S.A. and Japan, was signed Feb. 28 in Tokyo between the U.S.A. and Japan. This agreement, signed on behalf of the American government by Dean Rusk, a special representative of the U.S. President, is a document which enslaves Japan and converts Japan into a semicolony of American imperialism. The agreement puts new chains on the Japanese people, who have fallen into misfortune in connection with the foreign occupation of Japan. ...

The "administrative agreement" sets no terms for the stay of American troops in Japan and does not limit the number of American troops which are occupying the Japanese islands, Consequently, the "administrative agreement," which they try to pass off as a "purely technical" agreement and which, furthermore," has nothing to do with political problems, in fact legalizes the American occupation of Japan for an indefinite time. And if the Japanese had hoped earlier to be liberated from foreign occupation after the conclusion of a peace treaty, they no longer have such a hope. Not even the Diet can intervene in the matter of American troops in Japan, because, as Minister Without Portfolio Okazaki stated Feb. 23, the "government is not obliged to inform the Diet of the numerical strength of American troops in Japan."

The agreement grants the American command all military bases and installations free of charge. According to reports of the bourgeois newspaper Asahi, the main regions for quartering American troops will be Chitose, Misawa, Sendai, Asuki, Sagamigahara and Fukuoka. Military units will be quartered in the vicinity of the cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Nara, Kumamoto, Kobe and Kokura—that is, near cities which are of military and industrial importance. Twenty main air bases will be located on the Japanese islands, including bases at Chitose and Yakumo—on the island of Hokkaido, Misawa, Haneda, Tachikawa, Yokota, Kisarezu, Atsugi, Omaki, Itami, Niigata, Iwakuni, Miho, Itazuki and others. In addition, the American command intends to use about 100 small and medium-sized airports. The distribution of American garrisons and bases takes into account, first of all, the use of Japan as a military springboard against the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. It is easy to become convinced of this by becoming familiar with the feverish militarization of the island of Hokkaido. At the same time, the distribution of American troops also leads to the conviction that the American command, in its quartering of troops, is also taking into account plans for active—to be more precise—armed intervention in Japan's internal affairs if this is worth while to the American imperialists. It is indicative that in this event the Japanese armed forces, which are being revived under the guise of police, will fall directly under the American command. It is not by chance that on this point Yoshida and his Ministers give extremely unreasonable explanations to inquiries in the Diet.

Data exist showing that the "administrative agreement" gives the American command the right to use, at its discretion, the so-called police reserve corps outside the boundaries of the country, the corps which in the autumn of 1952 is to be reorganized into a "security corps." ...

According to a report of the Kyodo News Agency, many especially important items of the agreement, as well as appendices to it, will not be published at all. One can only imagine how far Japanese reaction goes in these secret clauses in the matter of selling Japan to the American imperialists if in the published part of the agreement there is no shortage of items insulting the honor of the Japanese people!

It is not by accident the Japanese ruling circles are trying with all their might to make the disgraceful deal with the American imperialists secret and to keep not only the Japanese public from discussing the "administrative agreement" but even the Diet, where the bourgeois parties are represented in an overwhelming majority. The fact is that the broadest strata of the Japanese people are more and more actively opposing the policy of the enslaving of Japan by foreign imperialism ...

All progressive mankind is on the side of the Japanese people, wishing them full success in their courageous struggle for the independence of their motherland.

Korea

[During this week Pravda and Izvestia carry 16 items and articles charging the U.S.A. with bacteriological warfare. Sample item:]

On International Themes: AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS' NEW ATROCITIES. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, March 8, p. 10. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The peoples of the entire world have learned with great indignation of the new crimes of the American interventionists in Korea—their use of bacteriological warfare. ...

It has now been established that the American military command is waging a bacteriological war, grossly violating the elementary norms of international law and of the law of humanity and at the very time when American representatives are taking part in the Korean truce talks. ...

New facts relating to the American command's use of bacteriological warfare in Korea shed further light on the American delegation's position in the Korean armistice talks. This position was exhaustively characterized in a statement by Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic. This statement was made Feb. 24 in support of the protests of the Korean People's Democratic Republic government against the American government's use of bacteriological warfare. ...

The steadily growing wave of angry protest from the Chinese and Korean peoples against these new monstrous crimes of the American imperialists is an expression of their determination to thwart and nullify the Americans' vile designs and deeds. The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and also the Chinese and Korean public are taking energetic measures to combat the effects of bacteriological warfare. Peaceful people in all countries are supporting the Chinese and Korean peoples' demands that the American war crminals be held responsible.

Alarmed at this world-wide protest movement, the representatives of Ridgway's staff and Secretary of State Acheson, after a prolonged silence, came out with "denials" of the reports that the American troops in Korea were using bacteriological warfare. However, these groundless "denials" cannot stand up to the established facts. Moreover, how is it possible, for instance, to reconcile Acheson's assertion that the U.S.A. is not even contemplating bacteriological warfare with the recent statements by Generals Creesey and Lukes, American specialists on bacteriological and chemical warfare, who boasted openly of the extensive U.S. preparations in this field?

From the Hsinhua report published March 8 in Izvestia, it is evident that the American imperialists are also carrying on bacteriological warfare in Northeast China. In the period between Feb. 29 and March 5, 448 American aircraft, carrying out attacks on a number of Chinese populated areas dropped a large number of bacteria-infected insects. These new criminal acts of

the American armed forces show that the U.S. ruling circles are going ever further in their aggressive adventurist policy.

The international public cannot forget that to this day the U.S.A. has not yet ratified the Geneva Convention prohibiting the use of poison gas and bacteriological warfare. U.S. ruling circles do not wish to take on such obligations. In this connection it is impossible to overlook the report published Oct. 31, 1951, by the New York Journal-American. This newspaper wrote that the Pentagon, in reply to a question about the promise made by Roosevelt in 1943 that bacteria would not be used as a weapon, stated that "in 1951 this point of view is unrealistic and in substance harmful."

The American imperialists in their predatory war in Korea have grossly violated all the norms of human morality; they are perpetrating barbaric crimes against the Korean and Chinese peoples; and they shall not escape responsibility for these crimes.

EASTERN EUROPE

Greece

TRYGVE LIE IN ROLE OF GREEK EXECUTIONERS' PROTECTOR. (Pravda, March 8, p. 6; Izvestia, p. 10. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—U.N. newspaper circles are calling attention to the fact that the telegrams of the Greek patriots who were sentenced to death by an Athens court on March 1 have not yet been delivered to U.N. members, in spite of the fact that these telegrams are accompanied by letters from official representatives of states in the U.N. addressed to Mr. Nervo, President of the General Assembly, and to the U.N. Secretariat with a request to distribute these documents to all members of the organization. These same circles consider this fact an attempt by certain persons to conceal the crime of Greek reaction from the world public. Moreover, they directly state that these letters, containing a request to take measures in defense of the victims of police terror in Greece, have not yet been distributed because of Trygve Lie's illegal acts; he is doing everything possible to impede the publication of the letters as official documents, to conceal them from the public. Journalists recall that in February-April, 1950, similar letters, addressed to Mr. Romulo, President of the General Assembly, were published as documents of the Assembly and that therefore Trygve Lie's attempts to conceal the real reason for detaining these letters by references to the fact that they were not addressed to the Secretary-General can mislead nobody. Trygve Lie, in fact, is protecting the Greek executioners.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

OESTERREICHISCHE VOLKSSTIMME ON AUSTRIAN VICE-CHANCELLOR SCHAERF'S VISIT TO U.S.A. (Izvestia, March 6, p. 6. Complete text:) Vienna (Tass)—Vice-Chancellor Schaerf's visit to the U.S.A. and his statements on the question of a treaty are arousing great uneasiness among the democratic public of Austria.

Oesterreichische Volksstimme has published an article which states: On March 3 Vice-Chancellor Schaerf came out in no uncertain terms in favor of the so-called "abbreviated treaty" which the Western powers are preparing. Schaerf declared that this "abbreviated treaty" will not contain clauses settling the question of German property in Austria. Schaerf went on to confirm the fact that talks on the "abbreviated treaty" have been going on for some time.

However, the real contents of the "abbreviated treaty"—this new propaganda maneuver of Western diplomacy—was revealed by The London Times which stated that this treaty will only contain clauses corresponding to the interests of the Western powers in Austria.

The object of the "abbreviated treaty" is to "lay down in documentary form the will of the Western powers who desire Austria to be given at least the same rights as Western Germany and Japan." In other words, the so-called "abbreviated treaty" is a unilateral treaty of the type of the "general treaty" with Bonn and the "peace treaty" with Japan.

The object of these two agreements is to carry out the remilitarization and the building up of armed forces under the American command, in the payment of gigantic "defense expenses," in the establishment of a prolonged occupation, in the construction of military strong points.

These are the "rights" Austria is to receive under the "abbreviated treaty."

Thus, this maneuver of the Americans is aimed directly at splitting Austria, at including the Western part of Austria in the Atlantic military bloc.

The object of Schaerf's visit to Washington was to carry out this plan. In the course of the talks with the members of the American government Schaerf had to receive detailed instructions as to his further actions.

In conclusion the newspaper notes: The Austrian government and the Western powers—in order to allay the fears of the Austrian people—have recently published scores of statements to the effect that "there are no plans afoot for partitioning Austria" and that "the Western powers do not intend to conclude a separate treaty with Austria." However, Schaerf's statements completely prove the falsehood of these statements.

Germany

BONN RULERS' INTRIGUES AGAINST NEIGHBORING SLAV COUNTRIES. (Slavyanye, No. 1, January [published in February], 1952, p. 29. 900 words. Condensed text:) The leaders of the West German neo-fascist organizations, not concealing their masters' intentions, have openly initiated unbridled revanchist agitation against the Polish and Czechoslovak Republics.

The Bonn "ministers" have also decided to distinguish themselves in the provocational and gross campaign against the neighboring Slav countries. Thus, in a recent statement to press representatives in Bonn, Seebohm categorically demanded the extension of "Lebensraum" for Germany at the expense of the Czechoslovak Republic (!).

Seebohm made a brilliant display in a similar speech attacking the Potsdam Agreement at a gathering of the neo-fascist "German Party." Bluecher, "Deputy Chancellor" of Western Germany, made an equally gross revanchist speech at a provocational meeting of former prisoners of war in Bonn.

These hysterical speeches of the neo-fascist ringleaders are all too clearly reminiscent of the Hitlerite shouts. Not having drawn any conclusions from their predecessors' bitter experience, the crypto-fascist "ministers" and their cohorts are again attempting to drive the West German people onto the bloody path of war.

Having planned the shady business, the warmongers are seeking the support of inveterate traitors and bandits who have been driven out of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Polish newspaper Trybuna ludu has reported that Kraft, Chairman of the West German so-called "bloc of exiles and stateless persons," in other words, a betrayer and mortal enemy of the Polish people, stated at a press conference in Bonn that negotiations on "mutual collaboration" are being conducted between Polish reactionary emigré organizations and Bonn authorities. It is clear what sort of "collaboration" could be in question here, considering the brazen demands of the Bonn reactionaries for a modification of the Oder-Neisse border.

However, the matter is not limited to revanchist threats, to the mobilization of the fascist mob, including the Polish traitors, to frantic calumny against the peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia in the West German reactionary fascist press.

In Western Germany, the Bonn authorities and their overseas bosses are preparing armed acts of provocation and sabotage against Czechoslovakia and Poland. Under the auspices of the American authorities, the organization of Germans resettled from Czechoslovakia has developed activity hostile to Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of Letschmann, an old enemy of Czechoslovakia. ...

The working people of Warsaw, Nowa Hut, Lodz and Szczecin have held many protest meetings against the remilitarization and fascistization of Western Germany and the aggressive efforts of the Bonn rulers which hold the danger of war. The peoples of other democratic countries are protesting. Ever broader sections of the population of Western Germany itself, not to mention

the population of the German Democratic Republic, are struggling against this extremely serious threat to peace in Europe.

The active struggle of all peace-loving peoples against the remilitarization of Germany can frustrate the adventurist plans of the American imperialists and their Bonn agents.

WESTERN EUROPE

Norway

NOTES ON NORWAY. (By N. Kuznetsky. Izvestia, March 11, p. 3. Complete text:) Oslo—On the streets of Oslo, the snow is melting under the bright rays of the sun, forming countless rivulets. The squares are filled with people selling pussy willows, bright-colored yellow and cherry-red tulips. In the evening the young Norwegian boys and girls flock to the traditional promenade—Karl Johansgate.

Outwardly the Norwegian capital is joyously greeting the early spring. But if one takes a careful look at all that is going on in the country, one cannot fail to note that Norway lives in fear of the morrow.

The government intends to extend the period of military service. In the newspapers, reports on the Olympic Games alternate with bulletins on new U.S. demands on Norway, demands made at the Lisbon session of the aggressive North Atlantic Council. The city is full of rumors about the building of air raid shelters.

"The quiet corner of Europe"—that is how Norwegians once spoke of their country. Since the day the American warmongers chose Norway as one of their springboards, this traditional quiet passed over into the realm of legend. The American military and the British military have settled down on Norwegian soil. The Hotel Terminus was taken over by the American Military Mission under Gen. Jennings after the regular residents had been put out. Gen. Brind, head of the Northern Allied Command, has made Norway his headquarters. American and British generals make endless inspection tours in Norway, paying particular attention to the northern areas of the country which border on the Soviet Union. According to press reports, the above-mentioned Gen. Brind recently visited the Norwegian-Soviet border. British Air Marshal Endry and James Teller, a personnel expert of the U.S. Air Force, recently visited Norway; a visit is expected from Admiral McCormick, Supreme Allied Commander of the Atlantic, the first half of March.

American military and diplomatic officials and newspaper correspondents comprise a sizable group among the foreigners living in Norway. The American Embassy in Oslo has the largest staff. According to the figures of the official "Diplomatic List" for 1952, the Americans constitute one-third of all foreigners in Oslo with diplomatic passports.

The American propaganda machine, controlled from the American Embassy, is operating at full speed in Norway. From this source, from the so-called U.S. Information Service, propaganda materials are sent out daily to the editorial offices of the bourgeois newspapers. The service has opened a special library containing literature extolling the "American way of life." American films are widely advertised. The multicolored, loud covers of the American "Reader's Digest" fill the windows of the numerous newsstands in Oslo.

The Norwegian rulers are obsequiously agreeing to all demands made by American representatives at the numerous sessions of the various bodies of the aggressive Atlantic alliance. After the Rome session the Norwegian Storting passed a law for the special allocation of 120,000,000 kroner for military requirements in the current budget year, while the government announced that it intends to increase expenditures to 3,400,000,000 kroner.

On American demands, military service is being increased to 18 months after having already been increased from nine to 12 months in 1951. By summer the law increasing military service is due to apply to air force and naval personnel. Speaking in the Storting on Feb. 6, Minister of Defense Langhelle declared that henceforth even junior college [gymnasium] students will be drafted. However, the young people are complaining strongly about being torn away from hearth and home, about being prevented from working and studying. Characteristic in this respect is the admission of Judge Advocate Toennesen, who informed an NTB correspondent that the number of people in Norway refusing to do their military service is rising "with alarming rapidity."

Under American pressure the Norwegian government has considerably cut down the time allowed for enlarging the Norwegian army. The strength of the armed forces, previously planned for 1955, must, according to the new program, be produced by the end of 1952.

The Norwegian army is equipped with American arms and is trained under the supervision of American instructors. In March it is intended to hold maneuvers in Hedmark which the newspaper Arbeiderbladet describes as the "largest maneuvers in the history of Norway."

The time allowed for the construction of airfields has recently been greatly reduced. Aftenposten recently reported that an airfield is now being constructed in Jarlsberg near Toensberg; work is going on to enlarge the runways at the airfields in Gardermoen and Sola, the Oerlandet airfield near Bergen is being enlarged, as also an airfield in the Bodoe area.

Norwegian military and civil officials, forgetting the national honor, go to make their obeisances to the American Gauleiter in Europe, Gen. Eisenhower. In January Norway's Chief of Defense Staff Lt. Gen. Ole Berg visited Eisenhower's headquarters, and at the end of February a special delegation of Storting Deputies set off for the same destination.

In an atmosphere of war preparations the fascist elements are increasing their activity. The authorities are becoming more disposed toward them. It is sufficient to say that Quisling's widow is receiving a pension from the government and the former Quislingites are legally united in the Union of Social Rehabilitation. At the beginning of February the Ministry of Justice officially permitted members of Quisling's former party to occupy public posts. On the day the Winter Olympics opened the Quislingites demonstratively greeted the delegation of the Bonn "state," in which they are not mistaken in seeing a successor to Hitler's empire.

The policy of hastening the already mad tempo of the arms race is affecting the state of the industry and the position of the working people more and more disastrously. The leather, footwear, textile and fur industries are leading a miserable existence. In recent times more and more enterprises—not working for war—have been forced, as a result of the lack of markets for their finished products, to close down or curtail production, throwing their workers out onto the streets. Thus, for instance, some days ago the Radioindustri Plant in Oslo announced that it was cutting down its staff. In February three footwear factories stopped work in Halden. One-third of all workers in the fur industry have been dismissed as a result of difficulties in marketing the finished products.

Preparations for war have brought the Norwegian people, apart from increased unemployment, higher prices of foodstuffs. In January prices went up on potatoes and fish. Ration cards are still required for sugar, cheese, coffee. Prices of butter have gone up 100% in comparison with prewar prices, eggs have gone up 300%, fish 250%. The price of coffee has risen 250%. Even according to official, undoubtedly underestimated, figures, prices have gone up 21% between the summer of 1950 and January, 1952. "I cannot recall it ever being so difficult to live," we were told by one of the officials in Oslo.

There is an acute housing shortage in Oslo. The newspapers carry a tremendous number of ads from people desiring to rent rooms. The Norwegian laws decree that only people having living accomodations can get married. Therefore, the housing shortage is a personal tragedy for many young men and women wanting to start families. The first version of the Norwegian film "We're Going to Get Married" was devoted to this topical theme. The company which financed the production of this film decided that the ending was too pessimistic and suggested that the producer show the hero and heroine getting a fine apartment. Of course, it is not difficult to show this on the screen, but in real life such happiness is the lot of only isolated cases.

Among the broad strata of the Norwegian people dissatisfaction is growing with the government's pro-American policy. The movement of the peace partisans is growing in the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities are doing everything to imbue Norwegians with hostile feelings toward the

Soviet Union—from the showing of American films glorifying the war in Korea to the destruction of the Soviet soldiers' graves—the Norwegian people conscientiously preserve the memory of the glorious Soviet fighting men who drove the Hitlerites out of Norway. On Nov. 7, 1951, about 5000 Oslo inhabitants came to the cemetery to lay wreaths on the graves of our Soviet soldier-liberators. On Feb. 23 the representatives of the Norwegian democratic organizations laid wreaths and flowers on the grave of the Soviet soldiers in Oslo's western cemetery. After warm words of gratitude had been spoken on the liberation from Hitlerism, the granite obelisk under which is written "Norway Thanks Them" was approached by an old man in a shabby coat who placed a single tulip on the grave. "I am out of work," he said, "and this flower cost me a dinner, but it is my duty to thank the Russian soldiers."

Many Norwegians, learning that we were Russians, involuntarily let fall the warm and meaningful word "comrade."

"No, the Norwegians don't want to fight the Soviet Union," we were told by a peasant living not far from Oslo.

The industrious Norwegian people do not want war; they are striving to defend a life of peace.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Latin America

On International Themes: RESISTANCE TO U.S. IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, March 8, p. 10. 800 words. Condensed text:) The further things develop, the clearer it becomes that the so-called "mutual security" program—which the U.S. ruling circles now make a compulsory condition for foreign states to receive American "aid"—constitutes a means of establishing comprehensive American military and political control over the countries subordinated to American dictate. The "Mutual Security Act," passed by the U.S. Congress in 1951, establishes that every country receiving American "aid" must conclude a bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. on Washington-dictated terms; this means in fact that the United States includes a given country in its aggressive system. From the moment the bilateral agreement is concluded, the victim of American "aid" loses the right to dispose of his own economic resources, finances and foreign trade and pledges himself to put his territory and armed forces at the American warmongers' disposal.

President Truman's Message to Congress, which has just been published, provides for the allocation of $7,900,000,000 for "affording aid" to the American satellites in the coming financial year, beginning July 1. Truman defines 90% of this sum as being for the military program. Obliged to reckon with the fact that this program is being sharply criticized even in the United States, to say nothing of other countries, the American President tries to prove its "benefit" for American imperialism. Moreover, he speaks openly of the U.S. intention of gaining control of the raw material resources and the military potential of the other countries. It is perfectly clear from Truman's message that the true aims of the American "mutual security program" are precisely these.

All this so obviously fails to correspond with the elementary concepts of national sovereignty that a number of states, not directly linked with the aggressive Atlantic bloc, are refusing to accept the American conditions. For instance, the bilateral agreement between the U.S.A. and Iran has not been signed. In Indonesia, after former Minister for Foreign Affairs Subarjo signed this agreement, the indignation aroused was so great that Subarjo was forced to resign, and this was followed by a government crisis.

Not only on other continents, far removed from the U.S.A., but even on the American continent, Washington diplomacy has met with great resistance and come up against the obvious reluctance of the majority of the Latin American countries to conclude bilateral military agreements with the United States within the framework of the notorious "Mutual Security Act." This was an all the more disagreeable surprise for the State Department in view of the fact that, as is well known, obedient Wall Street agents are in power in the majority of Latin American states.

If, notwithstanding this fact, American diplomacy has so far succeeded in imposing military agreements on only two Latin American states—Peru and Ecuador—one can imagine how strong is the resistance of the broad public of the remaining Latin American countries, their resistance to Washington's dictate.

Indicative in this respect is the failure of the negotiations for concluding a bilateral agreement between the United States and Mexico. Striving at any cost to get this agreement signed, U.S. ruling circles exerted extremely powerful pressure on the Mexican government. Apart from the official representatives, Generals Marshall and Clay were sent to Mexico on "private visits" when the talks were at their height. But all the American efforts were in vain: the talks with Mexico ended in failure. ...

In the Latin American countries, resistance to these agreements is the keynote of the preparations for the Continental Peace Congress, scheduled to open in the capital of Uruguay, Montevideo, March 11. ...

United States

DISRUPTIVE ACTIONS OF U.S. NATIONAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—Statement of International Union of Students. (Komsomolskaya pravda, March 6, p. 4. Complete text:) The Press and Information Department of the International Union of Students published a report on the disruptive measures which the National Students' Association of the U.S.A. are carrying out within the student movement.

The statement says that the I.U.S. Press and Information Department previously brought to the public's attention the complete failure of the attempt by the leaders of the American N.S.A. to form a "Pan-American Students' Union" at the Rio de Janeiro conference, with the object of creating an instrument to disrupt the student movement and to put obstacles in the way of the Latin American students' participating in their peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and a better future. In particular, it was proposed that at this conference a Latin American representative should be appointed to the "secretariat" set up in Edinburgh.

It is clear from the official minutes of the two meetings of the officers of the American N.S.A. which took place in Minnesota Aug. 31 and at Pennsylvania State College on Oct. 13, 1951, that the "Rio de Janeiro conference" was part of an extensive program directed against the unity of the student movement and against the students' struggle for peace, for the national independence of their countries and the democratic education of students throughout the world, especially in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Western Germany; it is clear that this campaign is being financed by government and other official bodies and institutions in the U.S.A., by businessmen and industrialists. The above-mentioned minutes of the meeting show that it is planned to spend $85,550 on such measures in 1952. In the approved list of measures, apart from the "Pan-American conference" which has already taken place and ended in failure for its organizers, such measures are noted as: "seminars" for students in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East and Western Germany, the subsidizing of a disruptive plan entitled the "Program of Mutual Aid Among Students," and the publication of two propaganda bulletins entitled: "International Students' Information Bulletin" and "International News Center."

It may be seen from the same documents that these measures are being financed through a special corporation set up by the American N.S.A. and entitled "Educational Projecto Incorporated." Shareholders in this corporation are the American High Command in Western Germany, the Rockefeller Institute and other similar organizations which are outside the student movement and which, evidently, prefer to act through the medium of the American N.S.A. and not directly on their own behalf. It is planned to hold a "seminar" for the Southeast Asian students in Indonesia in April, 1952.

The activization of the students of the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Western Germany in the struggle for peace has recently become particularly noticeable. In order to prevent this the "corporation" intensified its activity, increased expenditures on its measures: in August, 1951, it was decided to spend $37,000, and later the figure was increased to slightly more than $85,000.

(Continued on Page 47)

Communist Party

POLITICAL EDUCATION OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL. (By Staff Correspondent for Lithuanian Republic M. Filimonov. Pravda, March 11, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The crucial importance of Marxist-Leninist theory for scientific research work is attested to by scientists of the Lithuanian Republic Academy of Sciences. Revolutionary theory has been the forerunner of outstanding scientific achievements, among which the following may be noted: Prof. J. Matulis' work in the field of physical chemistry, that of Prof. I. Krishchyunas in Michurinist biology, and the archeological work of Comrade Kulikauskas.

The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, founded under the Soviets and doing notable work in industry and agriculture, maintains 30 scientific and research institutes with more than 300 scientists and more than 100 graduate students. And many of these are arming themselves with the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, either by taking evening courses in the university or by independent home study.

In addition to their regular scientific pursuits, Academy members are actively participating in public political work: more than 100 are occupied in delivering lectures and reports to the people, and 180 are engaged in agitation among the workers of Dzerzhinsky Borough in Vilnius.

Their work would be of still greater value if the Party organization took a different approach to the theoretical training of cadres and paid unflagging attention to raising their ideological and theoretical level and their militant loyalty to the Party in all scientific activities.

The theoretical seminars in Marxist-Leninist philosophy organized for scientists have suffered from a lack of instructors competent in the handling of their material. For example, at the last seminar of the chemical and geological institutes, Comrade Bodnev dealt erroneously with the topic of "The Fundamental Problem of Philosophy." Comrade Laumyankas, who headed the seminar, did not point up Bodnev's errors, nor did any general discussion follow the report.

The Party bureau has failed to devise a well-rounded and complete program of theoretical studies for economists, geologists, research workers in literature, historians, chemists, doctors, jurists, biologists, etc. The only text being used is F. Engels' "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy." This is of course an important work, but grossly insufficient for forming a sound theoretical background.

The fruitless work of the Economics Institute bears witness to the ignorance prevailing in the field of socialist economics.

In addition, the Party organization has not been up to the task of fighting manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and distortions in the history of the national liberation movement in Lithuania found in some of the works of Prof. V. Mikolaitis, and the groveling before Western bourgeois culture by J. Yurginis of the History Institute.

Blatant shortcomings in the presentation of Marxist-Leninist instruction to the Academy's graduate students have been noted.

All these ideological shortcomings could be eliminated but, unfortunately, not only the Party bureau, but the Dzerzhinsky Borough and Vilnius City Party Committees have done nothing about it.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'TRAIN CADRES IN SPIRIT OF GREAT STRICTNESS.'* (Pravda, March 10, p. 5. Complete text:) The bureau of the Smolensk Province Party Committee, having discussed the article which appeared in Pravda Feb. 5 under the heading 'Train Cadres in Spirit of Great Strictness,' has recognized its validity. Province committee secretaries and directors of departments have been instructed to eliminate present shortcomings in the work of the committee's apparatus. The assigned task is to achieve greater exactitude and smoother and more precise functioning in the work of all departments of the province Party committee, and to organize constant supervision over execution of Party and government directives and resolutions of the province committee bureau.

The province committee has pointed out ways of improving work with cadres, reinforcing vital contact with local Party organizations and rendering practical aid in studying and spreading the experience of Party work.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 26-27.

State and Law

(Obituary)—A. M. KOLLONTAI. (Izvestia, March 11, p. 4. Complete text:) Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontai, an old member of the Bolshevist party and Soviet diplomat, died March 9, 1952, in her 80th year after a prolonged illness.

From 1908 to 1917 A. M. Kollontai lived as an emigré in Britain, Denmark, Norway and other countries.

For almost 25 years, from 1922 to 1945, A. M. Kollontai was engaged in diplomatic work, holding responsible posts in the U.S.S.R. People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and later in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1923 to 1926 she was Soviet diplomatic and trade representative in Norway; in 1926 she was diplomatic representative in Mexico; in 1927 she was again appointed to the Norwegian post, and from 1930 to 1945 she was U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Sweden.

On her return to the U.S.S.R. in 1945 A. M. Kollontai was appointed adviser to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In recent years she had been unable to play an active role because of illness.

For her diplomatic services A. M. Kollontai was awarded the Order of Lenin and two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor.

The memory of Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontai will long remain in our hearts.—A group of friends and associates.

Women

COUNTRY OBSERVES INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY. (Izvestia, March 8, p. 1. 700 words. Summary:) Celebrations marking International Women's Day are taking place throughout the country. Lectures and reports are being delivered, and book and photographic exhibits portraying the life of women in the U.S.S.R., the people's democracies and capitalist countries have been organized. The Party Central Committee decree on International Women's Day is being spread by thousands of agitators and propagandists.

Moscow.—Triumphal meetings in the capital celebrated Women's Day. A meeting at the Central Club of Workers of the Arts was addressed by Comrade Kuznetsov, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Comrade Yershov, Secretary of the Young Communist League, delivered the report at a meeting in Krasnogvardeisk Borough. Numerous meetings were held in factories and enterprises.

A report of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education revealed that during the past year there were 1801 women candidates for the degree of Doctor of Sciences, while 54 women were awarded this degree. A total of 374 women were named professors and docents.

[Other celebrations are reported in Dnepopetrovsk, Tallin and in the Yakut Autonomous Republic.]

International Women's Day.—MOSCOW MEETING AT BOLSHOI THEATER. (Pravda, March 9, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) On March 8 the Bolshoi Theater was the scene of a formal meeting celebrating International Women's Day. Women from the capital and Moscow Province filled the auditorium. A thunderous ovation greeted the members of the Politburo, headed by Comrade Stalin.

The principal speech was delivered by Vice-Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Z. V. Mironova. She spoke of the life of Soviet women who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are taking an active part in the government and in economic and cultural life. Citing facts and figures, she described the difficult position of working women and children in capitalist countries and colonial and dependent lands.

National Economy

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, March 6, pp. 1-2, 3200 words)—from personnel of Moscow City and Province industry and transport, reporting pre-schedule fulfillment of 1951 state plan and an over-all increase of 17% in the volume of industrial production and of 11% in labor productivity over 1950. Pledges have been made for 1952 in the following branches of industry: Coal: to exceed the annual plan by 100,000 tons and, through economies, to increase capital accumulation by at least 5,000,000 rubles above plan stipulations; to put five new mines in operation. Electric power: to increase generator and transformer capacity 7% and 11% respectively, and total length of high voltage lines 5%; to save 20,000 tons of fuel and 20,000,000 kilowatt-hours; to accumulate 5,000,000 rubles of capital above plan; to extract 220,000,000 tons of peat above plan. Ferrous metallurgy: to exceed planned production by 11,800,000 rubles and effect economies of 3,000,000 rubles in Moscow; in Moscow Province, to exceed planned production by 17,000,000 rubles, increase steel output by 3000 tons above plan, rolled steel by 2000 tons and refractories by 3300 tons; to save 3,000,000 rubles, 200 tons of metal and 1,500,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. Chemicals: in Moscow, to exceed the plan for increase in labor productivity 1% and save 9,000,000 rubles above plan; in Moscow Province, to reduce planned production cost 0.5%, save 8,000,000 rubles and increase planned labor productivity 2%. Heavy machine building: in Moscow, to bring about a 2% increase above plan in labor productivity, to lower planned production costs 0.75% and to economize 300 tons of metal and 215 kilowatt-hours of electric power; in Moscow Province, to exceed the plan for labor productivity 1.1%, to lower planned production costs 1.1%, and to economize 1200 tons of metal, 1,600,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity and 500 tons of fuel. Automobiles and tractors: in Moscow, to exceed planned labor productivity 1.5% and to save 19,000,000 rubles, 5000 tons of metal, 3000 tons of fuel and 6,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity above plan; in Moscow Province, to exceed planned labor productivity 2%, to lower production costs 0.4% and to effect above-plan capital accumulation of 2,300,000 rubles and economies of 930 tons of fuel and 1,250,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Machine tools: in Moscow, to exceed planned labor productivity 1%, achieve above-plan capital accumulation of 4,860,000 rubles and economize 1875 tons of metal, 2200 tons of fuel and 3,500,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity; in Moscow Province, to exceed planned labor productivity 1.2% and to save 2,000,000 rubles, 220 tons of metal, 1200 tons of fuel and 1,230,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Electrical equipment industry: in Moscow, to exceed planned labor productivity 1.3%, to effect savings of 1,500,000 rubles above plan and to economize 1854 tons of fuel and 4,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity; in Moscow Province, to exceed planned labor productivity 1.5% and to save 1,500,000 rubles, 800 tons of fuel and 1,260,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity above plan. Light industry: in Moscow, to exceed planned output of the following items: cotton cloth by 1,200,000 meters, footwear by 420,000 pairs, ready-made clothing by 30,000 pieces, hose by 300,000 pairs, knitwear by 218,000 pieces and silk goods by 2,100,000 meters; to economize 46,000 tons of cotton, 30,000 tons of wool, 6,450,000 square decimeters of hide and 182,000 meters of woven fabrics; to effect above-plan capital accumulations of 13,000,000 rubles, exceed planned labor productivity 1% and increase planned fabric output 0.5%; in Moscow Province, utilizing economized raw materials, to exceed planned output of cotton goods by 4,000,000 meters, footwear by 70,000 pairs, knitwear by 105,000 pieces, hose by 530,000 pairs; to economize 880 tons of cotton, 100 tons of wool, 1,300,000 square decimeters of hides and 74,000,000 meters of fabric; to exceed planned labor productivity 1% and effect above-plan capital accumulations of at least 24,000,000 rubles. Local industry: in Moscow, to exceed planned production by 5,600,000 rubles in enterprises under republic jurisdiction and by 80,000,000 rubles in city enterprises of local industry; to exceed planned labor productivity 2% and make above-plan capital accumulations of 20,000,000 rubles; in Moscow Province, in enterprises under republic jurisdiction, to exceed planned production by 6,700,000 rubles and in enterprises of the province branch of local industry to exceed planned production by 90,000,000 rubles; to exceed planned labor productivity 2% and make above-plan capital accumulations of 5,000,000 rubles. Producers' cooperatives: in Moscow, to exceed planned output of consumer's goods by 45,000,000 rubles and economize 20,000,000 rubles; in Moscow Province, to exceed planned output by 103,000,000 rubles and economize 10,000,000 rubles. Moscow railroad network: to speed up planned car turnaround by not less than half an hour, to increase capital accumulation 36,000,000 rubles and to economize 32,000 tons of fuel and 4,856,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity; to handle in the course of the year 30,000 heavy freight trains and as a result of this to exceed by 7,750,000 tons the freight hauling plan.

The personnel pledge for all branches of industry heretofore mentioned, to effect capital accumulations of 500,000,000 rubles over plan stipulations.

Industry

HOW AN AGITATOR TALKS TO WORKERS

LET US RAISE LABOR DISCIPLINE STILL HIGHER!—Transcript of a Talk With Young Workers Given by Agitator G. K. Potapov, Foreman in the Vladimir Ilyich Plant. (Bloknot agitatora, No. 4, 1952, pp. 37-43. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Comrades! You already know from the newspapers that the report of the Central Statistical Administration on fulfillment of the 1951 state plan for developing the national economy of the U.S.S.R. has been published. Wonderful figures are given in this report! Year after year our own Soviet land is growing and becoming stronger and richer. ...

The richer our motherland becomes, the more prosperous and cultured is the life which we, Soviet citizens, the builders of communism, live. After all, in our state the working people receive about three-fourths of the national income for the satisfaction of their personal needs, both material and cultural. And the remainder is used by the state, the collective farms and cooperatives for the further expansion of production and for various state and public needs, so that these funds also go for the benefit of the people.

Everywhere and in everything we see the tireless concern of the Bolshevist party, the Soviet government and our wise leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, for the working people. ...

And look at what the report of the Central Statistical Administration says about the growth of the culture and prosperity of the Soviet people! In the past year the number of seven-year and secondary schools in the U.S.S.R. has increased by almost 5000, and the number of pupils in these schools has increased by 2,500,000. More young people are studying in higher educational institutions and technical schools, and we have more libraries, theaters, clubs, film projectors, hospitals, sanatoriums and rest homes. ... It is calculated that the income of workers, employees and peasants has increased 10% in comparison with 1950, and each one of us sees this in his own personal experience. ...

For each of us labor is a matter of honor, glory, valor and heroism, as our dear Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin has so strikingly said. We are proud when we can overfulfill the plan, when we can suggest a useful contrivance or device, a better tool, an advanced method of work. ...

I am happy to say that the majority of workers in our section work conscientiously and fulfill the norms 150% to 200%. Not one minute of work is lost among these comrades, because they know that production discipline is mandatory, that a high level of labor discipline is the prime requisite for the successful work of each man and of the entire collective. ...

The more politically conscious and cultured a worker is, the more profound is his understanding of the necessity for strong labor discipline. One sort of worker, deficient in political consciousness, thinks that if he does not report for work or fails to fulfill his norm it concerns only himself. I earn less, he says, and that is all there is to it. But this is not so. Let me take an example from our experience. I remember that one day at the beginning of January Comrade Ivanov, the vertical

lathe operator, was absent from work without a valid reason. The parts he turns on his machine go to Comrade Bychkov for further processing. On this occasion Comrade Bychkov had to switch his machine over to making another part that was not so badly needed for that day's production. Because of the readjustment of his machine, Comrade Bychkov fulfilled his norm for that shift, not 230% to 250% as usual, but less. And indeed, on account of Comrade Ivanov's absence that day, the output of the section as a whole dropped 2%. Calculate from that what great harm to the state can occur through the fault of just one violator of discipline.

No one who does not use all 480 minutes for productive work is observing labor discipline. To make this point clear I shall name such young workers as vertical-lathe operator Comrade Reytov and turners Comrades Agapov and Anosov. More than once, Comrades, it has happened that you arrive for work on time but, instead of getting to work at your machine at once, begin to stroll around the shop and talk with comrades. You leave for dinner earlier than all the rest and do not work until the end of your shift.

You see, Comrades, I have taken the measure of these men's work and have seen that each shift they have wasted 20% to 30% of their time. And this means just so much less output. Figure it out for yourselves: if a worker loses even one quarter of an hour on a shift it will come to 75 hours—almost ten shifts—in the course of a year. Now reckon up how much time would be lost throughout the whole section, the shop, and even more the plant, if we had scores of such workers.

At present Comrades Ivanov, Reytov, Agapov and Anosov are working more industriously. But for all that we must still be more careful in maintaining labor discipline and watching working time. Stalin has said that Stakhanovites are people who have learned to think of time not only in minutes but also in seconds. ...

Remember that every motor we turn out is a contribution to the electrification of the country, to the great cause of building communism.

OTHER ITEMS

TO ALL DRILLING FOREMEN, DRILLING BRIGADE WORKERS, ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS OF THE MINISTRY OF THE OIL INDUSTRY'S DRILLING ENTERPRISES. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 5, p. 1. 2000 words. Summary:) Dear Comrades! Like the entire Soviet people, workers in the oil industry, having brought 1951 to a successful conclusion and inspired by the Stalinist program for building communism, are struggling for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 state plan. We are well aware of the great role played by drilling workers in the development of the oil industry, and thanks to the constant help of the Party, the government and Comrade Stalin personally we have every opportunity of drilling rapidly, well and without breakdowns.

Many drilling brigades attained noteworthy results in 1951. In Azerbaidzhan the brigade of foreman Aga Dadash Kerbalai Ogly drilled a well 2000 meters deep at a speed of 5211 meters per drilling machine per month, while in Bashkiria foremen Comrades Sidorenko and Kuprianov increased the speed of drilling Devonian wells to 1160 meters per drilling machine. In the new oil region in Tataria foremen Comrades Yudin, Nurgaleyev and many others have achieved a speed of 1000 meters per drilling machine per month. Many drilling brigades are bringing in wells ahead of schedule and making a record 95% to 98% productive use of working time.

Despite the successes of individual drilling brigades, drilling plans are not being carried out by some drilling offices and prospecting organizations. There are numerous instances of drilling brigades kept idle, of breakdowns and of complications which give rise to additional unproductive work. Many drilling brigades have not yet learned to work at a forced pace and to make full use of equipment.

[The letter appeals to workers in different phases of production, and continues:]

Entering upon socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 plan for drilling work, we make the following pledges:

A. Khrishchanovich, Drilling Foreman in the Akhtyr Drilling Office of the Krasnodar Oil Combine: To drill 3000 meters in excess of the brigade's annual plan, increasing the speed of drilling to 2100 meters per drilling machine per month; to increase productive work time to 90%; to drill one well with funds saved; to reduce expenditure for weighting compounds 50% and expenditure of caustic soda 30%.

Aga Dadash Kerbalai Ogly, Drilling Foreman in the Drilling Office of the Buzovny Oil Trust, Azerbaidzhan Oil Combine: To drill one well in excess of the annual plan; to bring the average drilling speed to 2600 meters per drilling machine per month as against 2331 meters in 1951; to reduce the cost of drilling per meter 5%, and to increase productive working time to 96%.

[These pledges are followed by similar ones by another drilling foreman of the Azerbaidzhan Oil Combine, three of the Grozny Oil Combine, one of the Bashkir Oil Combine, two of the Tatar Oil Combine and one of the Krasnodar Oil Combine, signed as follows:]

—Drilling foremen A. Khrishchanovich, Aga Dadash Kerbalai Ogly, Sh. Fatkuliyev, G. Maletsky, I. Kartashev, V. Doroshenko, S. Sidorenko, N. Tsyupa, M. Nurgaleyev and A. Yudin.

ON CHILDREN'S GOODS. (By A. Ishanov, Chairman of Central Committee of Local Industry Workers' Trade Union. Trud, March 11, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... Production of children's goods in our country, where the annual net population increase exceeds 3,000,000, is of great state importance. In the years of the postwar Stalinist five-year plan local industry considerably increased its production of children's goods in comparison with the prewar level. Last year the Russian Republic produced 136.8% more children's footwear, 580% more knitted underwear and 194% more hosiery than in 1946. In many cities specialized enterprises for the production of children's goods have been opened. Output of toys is increasing. Leningrad mechanical toys, which are far superior to the best foreign models, are renowned throughout the country. ...

However, there are still serious shortcomings in the production of children's toys. Their quality is sometimes low and the assortment of them is monotonous.

The Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry did not fulfill the quotas set for 1951. The plan for children's leather footwear, for example, was fulfilled only 76%, that for felt footwear 58% and that for socks and stockings 74%. ...

In 1951 Moscow local industry manufactured only half the number of children's beds turned out in 1950. ...

The demand for good toys is growing every year, but many local industry officials still do not devote sufficient attention to production of them. The Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry sets a bad example in this respect. Until 1947 there was a special toy department in the ministry, but it was later made into a section under the technical department, and two years later abolished entirely. In fact, nobody in the province local industry administrations and the district trusts is concerned with production of toys, and therefore the available assortment of them is poor and their quality is low.

What is the cause for such a state of affairs? It is primarily due to the fact that until now production of children's goods by assortment has not been centrally planned by a single organization. Nor do the plans have a separate section on the assortment of children's goods. Production of these goods is related to that of "other" products, the output of them being indicated only in monetary terms or in percentages of output of the corresponding types of goods for adults. Therefore even officials of the ministry do not know what quantities of these goods will be produced or in what provinces they will be manufactured. ...

This absence of planning results in the fact that many province local industry administrations and enterprises, following the line of least resistance, concentrate on quantity and produce goods of types already developed. They do not always take the needs of the province into account, and as a result the trade network is flooded with goods which are not in demand and are sometimes of poor quality. ...

The enterprises producing goods for children of school age and younger are unevenly distributed. Moscow and Leningrad

produce many millions of rubles' worth of toys, but the northern provinces of the Russian Republic account for only 100,000 rubles' worth. Long-distance shipments make the goods considerably more expensive. ...

Quite a few low-grade goods get into the trade network from local industry. However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade does not exercise enough influence on the industry and gives it little help in expanding the assortment and raising the quality of its output. As yet specialized children's stores have not been opened in all major cities, and many large stores have no children's departments. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade's Chamber of Commerce, which has drawn up the best specifications for children's goods, must help the enterprises to put them into production more rapidly.

The trade workers' trade union organizations have not established the necessary contact with industry. They do not become familiar with customers' complaints about the quality and assortment of children's goods. ...

For stricter control over production it is necessary to set up departments or sections responsible for the output of children's goods in all the ministries of local industry. Some thought should also be given to the establishment of an interdepartmental center which would coordinate production of these goods by enterprises of cooperative, local and light industry in the republics. ...

Agriculture

ON RAISING PRODUCTIVITY OF TRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT. (By P. Kuchumov, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Izvestia, March 11, pp. 2-3. 2600 words. Condensed text:) ... The Machine and Tractor Stations play a leading role in the further development of socialist agriculture... M.T.S. machinery is now used for more than 170 different types of work on the collective farms as compared to 90 in 1940. The total volume of tractor work on the collective farms in 1951 was 19% greater than in 1950 and 70% greater than in prewar 1940.

The Party and government show constant concern for supplying the M.T.S. with tractors, combines and other machinery of the latest Soviet design. In comparison with 1940 the total tractor horsepower of the M.T.S. increased 1.5 times in 1951, the total caterpillar tractor horsepower doubled and the horsepower of more efficient and economical diesel tractors increased seven times. Use of machinery improved. In prewar 1940 the average season's tractor output was 411 hectares per 15 horsepower; in 1950 it had increased to 469 and in 1951 to 484 hectares. Output per combine also increased considerably.

This year the role and responsibility of the M.T.S. in carrying out the state plan for the development of agriculture will be even greater. The level of mechanization in sowing spring crops on the collective farms has now reached 78%, in harvesting grain crops with combines—72%, in harvesting sunflowers—90%, in digging sugar beets—90%, and in pulling flax—57%. The volume of mechanized work in harvesting hay and ensiling feed, improving meadows and pastures, erosion control forestation and irrigation is being increased considerably.

Such important scientific farming measures as deep plowing (to 27, 30 and more centimeters), crisscross, close-row planting of grain crops, the cluster-square method of planting field crops and the use of granulated fertilizers will be carried out on a larger scale. ...

It is not hard to understand from what has been said that fulfillment of state plans for further increases in the yields of farm crops and the development of animal husbandry on the collective farms depends largely on the work of the Machine and Tractor Stations, on the use they make of their potentialities and internal reserves.

The fact that these reserves are tremendous is amply evidenced by comparison of the work done in a number of provinces. The season's tractor output was 637 hectares per 15 horsepower in Orel Province in 1951, 533 in Kursk Province, 474 in Gorky Province and 383 in Vladimir Province. Even greater unutilized reserves are indicated by comparison of the work done by leading M.T.S. and tractor brigades with the averages for the provinces, territories and republics. ...

On collective farms served by the Shishovskaya M.T.S. in Voronezh Province the average sugar-beet yield has almost doubled and grain crop yields have increased 55% in the past three years, primarily because of increased tractor productivity and better field work. In 1951 the Shishovskaya M.T.S. raised the average tractor output per 15 horsepower to 858 hectares, which is 44% higher than the average for the M.T.S. of the province. In Stalino Province the season's tractor output per 15 horsepower averaged 626 hectares, while on the Maryinka M.T.S. it reached 917 hectares, or 4.6 hectares per shift. A. Prisyazhnyuk's brigade attained a season's output of 1030 hectares, or 5.2 hectares per shift. The grain crop on the fields worked by Comrade Prisyazhnyuk's brigade averaged 22.3 centners per hectare, and the average cost for tractor work per hectare for the Maryinka M.T.S. was reduced two rubles, 52 kopeks above the plan. Comrade Prisyazhnyuk's brigade alone saved 22 centners of fuel. ... Many such examples could be cited for each province, territory and republic. ...

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Bringing lagging M.T.S. and tractor brigades up to the level of the leading ones is one of the most important and immediate tasks of directors and specialists of M.T.S. and agricultural agencies. This requires application of the organizational and technical measures used by leading workers, which are available to every M.T.S. and brigade.

What measures are these?

Prompt and high-quality repairs on tractors and farm machinery and strict observance of the rules for technical maintenance of tractors and machinery while field work is in progress; rational use of tractor-drawn equipment to take maximum advantage of tractor capacity; correct mowing procedures, with a view toward reducing the number of unproductive return trips to a minimum; tractor adjustments and seed replenishment on the run; assignment of permanent personnel to each brigade; smooth maintenance of machinery and provision of proper living conditions for tractor brigade workers; coordination between the work of tractor brigades and collective farm production brigades, which is vital to the hour-by-hour schedule in field work; and finally, correctly organized and effective supervision of tractor brigades by M.T.S. directors, engineers and agronomists.

Some of these measures are worth discussing in greater detail.

The tremendous importance of good autumn and winter work to highly productive, uninterrupted work by tractors and equipment is well known. Last year many of the tractors at many M.T.S. in Kaluga, Kursk, Kirov, Molotov and a number of other provinces were idle because of technical difficulties resulting from unsatisfactory repairs. This was largely because until 1951 tractor brigades on most M.T.S. made all repairs on their own tractors, and the combine operators and their helpers repaired their own combines. The brigade method of making repairs makes it impossible to use special equipment, tools, testing and control instruments on a broad scale and leads to considerable overexpenditures of spare parts, repair material and money. The brigade method did not justify itself even under former conditions, and now, when new, complex machinery such as diesel tractors has appeared in the M.T.S., such a means of organizing repair work is entirely inadmissable.

Much work was done in 1951 to prepare the M.T.S. and specialized stations for introduction of the more up-to-date unit method of organizing repairs, which is based on the experience of industry. This entails the organization of a special work space for every unit of the tractor or combine, equipped with tools, instruments and equipment. Specialization on repairing individual units enables workers rapidly to master the qualifications and habits needed, which makes for high quality and reduced cost of repairs and considerably increased labor productivity and wages. At the same time technical control can be effected in the course of individual operations and on conclusion of repairs on each individual unit. About 5000 M.T.S. and specialized stations adopted the unit repair method during the 1951-1952 autumn and winter period, and most of them fulfilled the tractor repair plan ahead of schedule, in the fourth

quarter of 1951. ... The Kantemirovka M.T.S. in Voronezh Province completed repairs on all tractors and cultivating equipment by Dec. 28, 1951, saving 87,400 rubles. One hundred twenty persons were involved in the brigade method of repair work, while in 1951, after introduction of the unit method, only 48 were needed. There are many such cases.

The repair plan is not being carried out satisfactorily in those provinces and republics where little concern is shown for introducing the unit method. The M.T.S. of Astrakhan, Penza, Stalingrad, Velikiye Luki, Vologda, Kirov, Novosibirsk and Chita Provinces are lagging in this work. The Uzbek and Turkmenian Republics are inadmissably behind in completing repairs.

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Until recently many M.T.S. made a practice of stopping tractors in the fields because of radiator leaks, valve trouble, faulty magnetos or other difficulties, and of repairing the faulty part right in the field. Meantime the tractor remained idle.

In order to anticipate such breakdowns this year it is essential that every station create a replacement fund of units and aggregates from the normal reserve of spare parts before the beginning of spring field work. When such a replacement fund is on hand during field work, only the faulty unit need be replaced instead of making repairs in the field. The time lost in replacing the unit is negligible: it can be done between shifts. The damaged unit meanwhile is sent immediately to the M.T.S. machine shop, and after it has been repaired it is added to the replacement fund. ...

Elimination of idle time on the tractors and equipment for so-called organizational reasons is also of tremendous importance. One of these reasons is the failure of some collective farms to carry out the terms of their contracts and assign permanent equipment personnel and other collective farmers to help the tractor brigades. The outstanding successes of the brigades of Comrades Buneyev, Shatsky, Pogozhy, Basisty, Shulga and many others are largely due to the fact that for a number of years there has been no turnover of equipment operators and other personnel serving the brigade. The qualifications and experience of the collective farmers manning the tractor-drawn plows, sowers and cultivators largely determines the productivity of the equipment, the quality of the work done and, consequently, the harvest. ... The directors of M.T.S. and collective farms must in the shortest possible time recruit permanent workers for all tractor brigades. Seminars should be held at every M.T.S. before field work begins in order to improve the qualifications of the equipment operators.

... More than 3700 M.T.S. employ two-way radio communication between the central operations point and the field camps of the brigades, using the Urozhai [Harvest] sending and receiving unit. Experience shows that dispatcher communications with the tractor brigades, which are often dozens of kilometers away, permit daily control over fulfillment of the plan, prompt discovery of shortcomings in work and the adoption of measures for eliminating them. ... M.T.S. which do not have sending and receiving units should ensure telephone or other communications (for example, through the fuel carriers).

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The M.T.S. personnel have every opportunity of carrying out the tasks assigned them. ... The tractor drivers, combine operators and all M.T.S. workers are fully resolved to carry out the state plan for the development of agriculture, to make a new contribution to the cause of further strengthening the economic might of our great motherland.

(Editorial)—IMPORTANT TASK OF AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS. (Pravda, March 6, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) The continued advance of communal animal husbandry in all collective and state farms of the country will depend in large measure on how successfully the animals are brought through the winter. As is known, winter is the most difficult period, and special care is needed in looking after all livestock.

However, there are serious shortcomings in winter care of livestock in certain collective and state farms. In many collective farms of Sverdlovsk Province, for example, care of livestock is badly organized, and coarse and concentrated feed is given to them without preliminary preparation. Machine and Tractor Stations, though they have at their disposal all the necessary machinery, are not playing their part in preparing fodder. Zootechnicians and veterinary workers from district agricultural departments and veterinary bases and offices are not giving collective farm stockbreeders sufficient help in organizing the winter care of livestock. As a result of neglect, livestock productivity has fallen in certain collective farms of the province. The province Party committee has not displayed a demanding attitude toward Soviet and agricultural agencies with a view to ensuring proper care of livestock.

The most important measure to be taken is to organize the winter feeding of animals correctly and to distribute and use fodder resources efficiently. Local Party agencies must concentrate the attention of agricultural specialists, collective farm chairmen, directors of livestock sections and all animal husbandry workers on this problem.

Inefficient use of fodder supplies can lead to difficulties even where resources are adequate. Pravda's correspondent in Kemerovo Province, for instance, reports that sufficient feed was prepared in the autumn in many collective farms of Leninsk-Kuznetsky District. But no proper control was exercised over its use, and now, in late winter, grave difficulties are arising in the district. In those collective farms which organized correct livestock feeding and strict control over the issue of hay, silage and concentrates, however, the winter has passed successfully.

Successful fulfillment of the 1952 state plan for the growth of animal husbandry demands that the fodder supply situation be improved and the lag in fodder production and construction of livestock barns be eliminated.

The attention of agricultural workers should now be concentrated on bringing the animals through the rest of the winter and seeing that none are lost. It is also necessary to make concrete plans for strengthening the fodder supply. The work plans of every collective and state farm should take account of all potentialities for effecting a sharp increase in the yields of meadow and pasture land, and in the harvest of cultivated grasses and root crops. The M.T.S. bear a great responsibility for this work.

It is the duty of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies to help the workers of the collective farm countryside to carry out the tasks of effecting a further advance in communal animal husbandry.

ON YOUNG BUKOVINA COLLECTIVE FARMS. (By Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet D. Gapy. Pravda, March 10, p. 4. 1700 words. Summary:) The agricultural situation in Bukovina has changed tremendously from the days when its peasants were laboring under the yoke of foreign landlords and ruinous exploitation. The Soviet regime changed all this, and by 1949 Bukovina Province was a region of completely collectivized agriculture. The amalgamation of collective farms in 1950 was another step forward, as it allowed more effective utilization of the complex equipment of Machine and Tractor Stations.

Mechanization has been on the increase. The collective farms now possess twice as much mechanical equipment as in 1949, and the work of the M.T.S. has been greatly diversified since 1945. The more arduous tasks are now done by machinery.

In addition to this, crop yields of corn and sugar beets have notably increased. The per hectare yield of three-quarters of the land sown to sugar beets is better than 400 centners.

Cattle breeding also has made great steps forward, with every collective farm now boasting at least four cattle farms. This has been accompanied by increased milk production, as for example on the Lenin Collective Farm in Kitsmansky District, where each cow produced 2267 liters of milk.

Increased crop yields have of course accrued to the benefit of the collective farmers in the form of increased income. And progressive diversification of agriculture—horticulture, vegetable growing, vineyards, apiaries, etc.—has increased the cash incomes of the collective farmers.

And in 1950, for the first time, the collective raised subtropical crops—tea, figs, lemons, oranges and the like.

The work of Party organizations has been of the utmost importance in the noteworthy successes of Bukovina agriculture. And at this date the overwhelming majority of the collective farms have their own primary Party organizations or groups

of Party candidates. In the current year 863 new Party members have been chosen from the collectives. It is also worth noting that the number of Communists engaged directly in collective farm production has doubled.

But of course it is alien to the communist spirit to rest on one's laurels, and the primary obligation of Party organizations from the province level down to the M.T.S. political departments is to improve the work of collective farm Party organizations and increase their role in the resolution of all economic and political tasks.

The people of Bukovina are meeting their obligations and are making a priceless contribution to the building of communism in our country.

Cities

CITY ON THE NEMAN. (By I. Zinkovich, Staff Correspondent for the Belorussian Republic. Pravda, March 10, p. 1. 550 words. Summary:) Grodno—The 800-year-old city of Grodno is now experiencing a second birth. Much more has been built here since the establishment of Soviet rule in Western Belorussia than in the long centuries before. In record time Grodno has become one of the major industrial and cultural centers of the republic. The industrial exhibit organized here last year included more than 1000 items produced by the city's enterprises.

Among the factories built or restored during the postwar Stalin five-year plan are a fine cloth combine, a building materials combine, a foundry and machine shop, bicycle plant and shoe factory. The cloth combine has increased its output 10.5 times in the past four years.

The main part of Grodno has always been on the right bank of the Neman, but now the city is spreading out and construction is in full swing on the left bank. A repair and bearing plant, furniture plant and fruit-drying plant are under construction or due to be built there.

Much housing and welfare construction is also in progress. Grodno did not have a single Belorussian elementary school before 1939, not to mention higher educational institutions. Now it has pedagogical and agricultural institutes, a teacher's college, railroad, cooperative and physical culture technicums and dozens of other educational institutions.

Culture

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK.—In Central Council of Trade Unions. (Trud, March 11, p. 1. 300 words. Condensed text:) In order further to intensify educational work with children, the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has resolved to hold Children's Book Week during the spring school vacation, from March 25 to April 2, 1952. It has been proposed that central, republic, territory, province, factory and plant trade union committees enlist trade union aktiv members, teachers and parents in active participation in this event.

During Children's Book Week afternoon and evening literary meetings, lectures, reports and discussions will be held. Competitions for the best reader and storyteller, meetings between school children and writers and scientists, theater parties and excursions will be organized, and book exhibits will be opened. ...

Science

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES. (Pravda, March 11, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) A scientific session called by the graduate study section of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to discuss the study of foreign languages in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on problems of linguistics opened March 10 in the Moscow Scientists' Club. It was attended by representatives of republic Academies of Sciences and branches of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and by officials of higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

Academician A. V. Topchiyev reported that the foreign language department of the graduate study section has done considerable work in improving the teaching of various languages and has worked out programs for graduate students.

Academician V. V. Vinogradov gave a report on the significance of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics for the development of linguistic science, and Doctor of Philology V. N. Yartseva spoke on "J. V. Stalin's Teachings on the Grammatical Structure of Language and the Study of Foreign Languages."

The session will last three days.

Education

CONFERENCE OF HIGHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS. (Izvestia, March 6, p. 2. Complete text:) A conference of the country's university rectors and directors of economics and law institutes ended in Moscow March 5.

For two weeks participants in the conference discussed problems of social science teaching, research and teaching methods. They heard reports by scholars on means of improving the training of young specialists and on tasks of Soviet linguistics in the light of Comrade J. V. Stalin's works. Lectures were delivered on the great construction projects of communism and the tasks of the higher schools, on recent achievements in materialist biology and on the development of Pavlov's teachings.

Academicians G. F. Alexandrov, T. D. Lysenko, V. V. Vinogradov and I. G. Petrovsky, Prof. V. A. Kovda and others spoke at the conference.

The directors of higher educational institutions exchanged experiences in pedagogical and research work.

U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education V. N. Stoletov delivered a report in which he dwelt on the tasks of the universities in training cadres.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ELUCIDATE LIFE OF SOVIET SCHOOLS MORE PROFOUNDLY.'* (Pravda, March 10, p. 5. Complete text:) Under the above heading Pravda recently carried a review of the press devoted to Uchitelskaya gazeta. The staff of Uchitelskaya gazeta has discussed the review and acknowledged the criticism to be correct. Specific measures have been outlined for improving the newspaper's work, and the plan for editorial work has been examined. Measures are being taken to increase the number of contributors, to strengthen ties between the paper and the schools and public education agencies, and to throw more light on school life.

Religion

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP IRINARKH OF CHURCH OF OLD BELIEVERS. (Izvestia, March 11, p. 4. Complete text:) Irinarkh, Archbishop of Moscow and All Russia and head of the Old Believers' Church of the Belaya Krinitsa Sect, has died at the age of 71.

The funeral will take place at Rogozhsk Cemetery.

The Arts

New Documentary Films: 'MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.' (Reviewed by L. Stepanova, Motion Picture Director and Stalin Prize Winner. Pravda, March 11, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Ulan-Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic. We see on the screen a large, well-built city: the buildings of government and public institutions, Choibalsan University, the theater of music and drama, large stores and blocks of new homes. On the city's busy streets are pedestrians in national costumes, lines of automobiles and riders on camels and horses. The narrator says that all these houses, schools and the theater have been built during the years of people's rule, by the people and for the people.

The new color documentary film "Mongolian People's Republic" is an authentic film narrative of the life of the Mongolian people and of their tremendous successes in the economic, cultural and state construction of their country, and of the fra-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 37.

ternal aid of the Soviet people, who brought the Mongolian people liberation from national and colonial oppression. ...

Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan showed the Mongolian people the way to development and progress. And the makers of the film lead us through the new Mongolia, showing its culture and the achievements of the national economy, the tremendous changes which have taken place in three decades of the people's republic.

Extensively developed animal husbandry is the republic's principal wealth: it has 23,000,000 head of various types of livestock—horses, herds of cattle and yaks, tremendous flocks of sheep. Formerly the steppe winds, sand, heat and lack of water hastened the death of hundreds of thousands of head of livestock, but now the government of the people's republic endeavors to see that the stock is driven to other parts of the country during the drought season and that it is provided with feed. The herds have to cover a long and difficult route, but this no longer worries the herders. Veterinary centers, traveling stores and mobile motion picture units follow the camps, and special vehicles transport sick animals.

The Mongolian people have embarked upon a new life. On the steppe we see a column of powerful combines harvesting a rich wheat crop. A caravan follows a camel trail, while alongside it powerful machinery is pushing through a new highway. ... Thirty years ago ignorant quacks maimed the people, but now the country has many hospitals, dispensaries and medical stations. ... The new life has also entered the tent of the once downtrodden nomad. This is well shown in the film. Day draws to an end. We are in a nomad's tent. Calm and contentment reign in the family. The hosts welcome the guest and give him kumiss, as is the custom. The young mother with her child in her arms seems to personify Mongolia's present. And when morning comes the mothers accompany the children to school. The children are sent off to school on horses and camels.

And this new element in the life of the Mongolian people is also convincingly shown on the screen. There was only one school in old Mongolia, but now hundreds have been built, and universal elementary education has been introduced. Here we see young boys and girls receiving their diplomas. We see the lecture halls and laboratories of a university. ...

The years of friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples helped the Mongolian People's Republic to begin building a new life and to make noteworthy gains on this path.

This film has a vivid ending: the holiday to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. ...

The new film is not devoid of certain shortcomings. Sometimes the abundance of material prevents one from absorbing the film as a whole and produces unevenness in the story. The narrative is sometimes dry and matter-of-fact.

But these are only partial shortcomings. The work of M. Troyanovsky, director and cameraman, of Ts. Zander, the Mongolian writer, and of the Soviet and Mongolian cameramen who made this film sets a vivid example of creative cooperation between workers of the Central Documentary Film Studio and the Mongolian Film Studio.

FILM ABOUT PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.* (Reviewed by B. Polevoi. Pravda, March 10, p. 5. 1600 words. Summary:) The significant words sound: "Beautiful is the flowering land," and as though donning magic wings, one sees in an instant cities and countries whose people enjoy the blessings of peace. One sees the rural landscapes of Eastern Germany, a large harvest being gathered in Slovakia, research workers marking the course of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

And then we see fighting Korea. A tremendous explosion covers the screen; a Korean village is in flames. And the mangy old imperialist wolf MacArthur, seeing his airplanes torment the Korean earth with their bombs, looks at the bodies of peaceful people heaped on the roads and cynically declares:

"This is a good sight for my old eyes."

Thus begins the film devoted to the third World Festival of Youth and Students in Berlin. This impassioned and vivid film poem about the fight of the peoples for peace was produced through the joint efforts of the Moscow Film Studio and the German Democratic Republic's Defa Studio.

Berlin hospitably greets the emissaries of peace and friendship of all peoples, sheltering young fighters of all races. Here we see the unity of young hearts burning with the desire to block the road to war, to defend peace. American boys and girls warmly applaud the Korean delegation, while French boys and girls embrace those from Viet Nam and young British fighters for peace greet their Egyptian comrades.

True to life, the makers of the film have shown in this film how all honest people in the world look hopefully toward the Soviet Union, bastion of peace. The film has an exciting scene in which Soviet young people, overshadowed by a banner of the great Stalin, enter the stadium. The whole stadium applauds these emissaries of the land of Soviets.

Speaking to participants in the festival N. Mikhailov, head of the Soviet delegation, proposes a toast to the great inspirer of the fight for peace, leader and teacher of all progressive mankind and best friend of the young people, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Faces light up with joy. Applause thunders out and thousands of people shout ecstatically:

"Stalin, Stalin, Stalin!"

MASTERS OF HUNGARIAN ART. (By Composer A. Novikov. Pravda, March 7, p. 5. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Moscow residents have been visited several times in recent years by the talented artists of the countries friendly to us. A new, young collective—the Hungarian State Song and Dance Ensemble—met with great success in connection with Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month in Moscow. It was composed of three separate groups: chorus, dancers and orchestra.

The Hungarian people have long been known for their exceptional bent for music, their love of songs and dances. The wealth of folklore of this happy, talented, lavishly gifted people is very different and original. Such enthusiasts as Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly have labored long and fruitfully to gather, study and arrange works of folk art, devoting years of their lives to this noble work. Many young contemporary composers are following the example of these outstanding musicians.

Profound interest in and attention to folk art forms prompted workers in Hungarian culture to create a stage group which would propagandize the best forms of folk art. Of great influence also was the direct acquaintance of Hungarian art workers with our Soviet collectives: the Pyatnitsky Chorus, the Red Banner Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble and the State Folk Dance Ensemble directed by I. Moiseyev. Thus it was that a new ensemble took shape in Hungary in 1950 and won prizes at the third World Youth Festival in Berlin a year later: first prize for the orchestra and second for the dance group. A fine beginning!

The ensemble's program includes old Hungarian folk melodies, arranged and performed by an orchestra which is based on the old village folk orchestras. Brasses are lacking in the orchestra, and in addition the uniquely characteristic sound of the cembalo gives it a tone of its own. The orchestra has sonority enough, but at the same time it is soft and lyrical; it has lightness and mobility. The manner of performance is also unique: the members of the orchestra play without a score—by memory—and keep together informally, communicating with the conductor during the performance by gestures and mimicry. All of this retains something of the directness of village evenings, of wedding processions. ...

The mixed chorus deserves special mention for both its independent numbers and its song accompaniment to various scenes from folk life and to dances. The chorus does especially well in its unaccompanied renditions of works written by Hungarian composers on the basis of folk songs. ... The songs "Ah, Samara Town" and "In the Dark Woods," sung in Russian with genuine feeling and in the character and style of Russian songs, were tremendously successful. ...

The ideological direction of advanced Soviet realist art, its folk quality and democratic essence have all exerted a creative influence on the writing and performing of works of art in the

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* "We Are for Peace," new color documentary film; produced by Moscow Film Studio and Defa, motion picture organization of the German Democratic Republic; scenario by I. Pyryev and A. Frolov; text by S. Antonov, Defa Chief Director Joris Iwens; musical background by I. Dunayevsky; lyrics by M. Matusovsky; photographed by cameramen of the Moscow Film Studio and Defa.

friendly people's democracies, including Hungary. The Hungarian ensemble chose the right path and showed its vitality in its very first performance. Despite its youth, the collective, which began as an amateur group, acquired the necessary professional touch in a short time. However, even in this first program, in its very content, there was in the songs and dances something of an excessive preoccupation with olden days. Audiences wish also to know what people are singing about today as they confidently build a new Hungary. We know that Hungary's best progressive composers have written new songs which have already won widespread popularity and been taken over by the people. It is too bad that the best of these songs did not find their place in the ensemble's program. ...

In addition to Hungarian dances and songs the ensemble performed Russian songs and a Belorussian dance. All this was very well received by the audience. Obviously the ensemble should think about increasing the number of pieces in its repertoire in this line as well, including in it the songs and dances of the other fraternal peoples. ...

We wish our dear guests, who gave us so many happy moments through their joyous art, even greater creative successes and achievements in their noble work.

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR OBSERVANCE OF 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN ARTIST LEONARDO DA VINCI'S BIRTH.—In Soviet Peace Committee, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Organizational Committee of Union of Soviet Artists. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 11, p. 3. Complete text:) In accordance with a resolution of the World Peace Council, the 500th anniversary of the birth of the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci will be observed in all countries in April, 1952.

This important date will be widely marked in the Soviet Union. In order to carry out preparations for the anniversary it is planned to take a number of measures to acquaint the broad masses with the life and creative work of the great artist.

The Soviet Peace Committee, in conjunction with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Organizational Committee of the Union of Soviet Artists, has formed a Committee on the 500th Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Italian Artist Leonardo da Vinci. The membership of the committee is as follows:

U.S.S.R. People's Artist B. V. Ioganson, chairman; Prof. M. V. Alpatov, Doctor of Arts; Academician A. A. Blagonravov; U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. M. Gerasimov; Writer F. V. Gladkov; Russian Republic People's Artist I. Ye. Grabar; A. G. Mordvinov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture; U.S.S.R. People's Artist V. I. Mukhina; Academician A. I. Oparin; Academician S. A. Khristianovich; Academician O. Yu. Shmidt; U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. A. Shovkunenko; Composer D. D. Shostakovich; and Russian Republic People's Artist K. F. Yuon.

Literature

[All literature items in Pravda and Izvestia of this week deal with the Gogol centenary celebration. One of the items:]

IN MEMORY OF GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER N. V. GOGOL.—Formal Meeting in U.S.S.R. Bolshoi Theater. (Pravda, March 5, pp. 1-2, 3000 words; Izvestia, 3100 words. Summary:) Yesterday's formal meeting at the Bolshoi Theater was a splendid climax to the Gogol centenary celebration. Gogol's triumphs have shown conclusively that the works of this Russian genius are the common property of progressive mankind. It was not by chance that prominent cultural figures of many foreign countries gathered in Moscow to pay tribute to him.

The Bolshoi Theater was festively decorated. At the back of the stage stood Gogol's portrait, wreathed in laurels. Alongside it were the significant dates "1852-1952" and, written on the pages of an open book, the great writer's moving words: "My thoughts, my name, my works belong to Russia."

In his opening speech, Academician V. V. Vinogradov said that in the history of Russian democratic culture the name of Gogol was closely linked with two others which have become the property of the whole world—Pushkin and Belinsky. Gogol was Pushkin's pupil and ardent admirer and adopted his principle of folk art, of the indissoluble link between literature and the life, language, thoughts and feelings of the whole Russian people.

Prof. V. V. Yermilov emphasized that Marx, Lenin and Stalin all entertained a high opinion of Gogol, and that Chernyshevsky regarded him as the inspirer of Russian critical realism. Gogol, he said, consolidated after Pushkin the glorious tradition of defending the common man, and opened the way for Shchedrin, Nekrasov, Turgenev, Ostrovsky, Tolstoi and Chekhov. It was during the writing of the second part of "Dead Souls" that Gogol's lack of contact with the advanced people of his time, with people of the Belinsky group, made itself felt. Reactionary forces, enraged at the production of "The Inspector General," began a vile baiting of the author and inflicted a mortal spiritual wound. The reactionary-Utopian tendencies in Gogol's thought (tendencies which had appeared earlier in the stories "Rome" and "The Portrait" and had already been severely condemned by Belinsky) became very clear at this time. Reaction succeeded in poisoning the artist in Gogol, but not in making him an artist of the reactionary camp. Reaction cannot inspire artists: it can only destroy them. In our minds the figure of Gogol is indissolubly linked with all that is best and most progressive in mankind.

Soviet writers have the task of exposing with merciless satire all the forces of darkness and hatred, all the forces hostile to peace on earth, of combating everything which obstructs the swift advance of our motherland toward communism. In this struggle Gogol is our great ally! His works are helping us to overcome survivals of a society of exploitation in the minds of the people.

Speeches by S. Babayevsky, A. Korneichuk and Ye. Gogoleva followed, after which the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, speaking in Russian like many of the other foreign guests, said that Gogol, while remaining profoundly Russian, was equally dear and comprehensible to all people. Todor Pavlov, President of the Bulgarian Republic Academy of Sciences, spoke on behalf of the freedom-loving Bulgarian people.

The French people, said the poet Paul Eluard, who in Gogol's time could think of themselves as the standard-bearers of truth, "feel today that they may be turned into 'souls reduced for clearance' unless they devote all their strength to the struggle for peace and socialism."

The Rumanian people, said writer Nikolai Moraru, is struggling against its own Chichikovs and Khlestakovs, its Manilovs and Sobakeviches. But they are marching steadily forward with the support of their best friend—the Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

The authoress Ting Ling, emissary of the great fraternal Chinese people, received a warm greeting. She cited examples of the tremendous popularity of Gogol in China, where he was introduced by the great Lusin 45 years ago, in 1907. Reading Gogol's works, the Chinese people recognized in his portraits of Russian bureaucrats and landlords the reactionary system of old China and its representatives. These works are teaching the Chinese people to hate their feudal lords, their venal Kuomintang bureaucrats, the traitors and enemies in their midst.

Li Gi Yen, a delegate from heroic Korea, also received a great ovation. Gogol's books, he said, can be seen everywhere in Korea, both in the rear and at the front.

Until recently, said the Mongolian writer Damdin-Surun, the Mongolian people were almost entirely illiterate, but today it is by no means rare to see a shepherd reading the works of Pushkin, Gogol, Lermontov and Tolstoi.

The British writer James Aldridge began his speech, which was heard with great attention, with the question: "What would Gogol have written about if he had lived in our day?" "If Gogol today wanted to depict fools and madmen living in a thoroughly false and corrupt world," he said in reply to his own question, "he would have had to look for them beyond the confines of his own country. For instance, I can easily imagine what a terrible tragic satire Gogol would have created if Chichikov had found himself among the fighting men and generals who serve the new self-appointed traffickers in dead souls, those lovers of war living abroad in countries where the sun is going down."

(Continued on Page 47)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MARCH 5—11, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

At session of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Pr 5/3-175, Izv 5/4-175; Pr 6/4-450, Izv 6/6-600; Izv 8/10-450; Izv 9/10-225. Hitlerite spy is "U.N. representative" [Christian Albertson nominated as Iceland's representative to U.N. commission on German elections], Pr 8/6-200, Izv 8/10-200. Letter from Bulgarian Foreign Minister to U.N. Secretariat [on Balkan Subcommission], Izv 11/4-650. At session of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe [Report of Inland Transport Committee discussed], Izv 11/4-400.

ATLANTIC PACT

International review: Warmongers' accomplices [Meeting of right-wing socialists in Frankfurt am Main supports "European army"], by F. Orekhov, Pr 5/4-600. (Cartoon)—Lis-Bonn's "newborn child" and other American "gifts" to Western Europe [Acheson carrying Wehrmacht in his arms], by Kukryniksy, Pr 5/4. Note from Rumanian government to Turkish government [protesting latter's joining N.A.T.O.], Izv 6/6-400. In search of cannon fodder—On Eisenhower's Ankara negotiations, Izv 6/6-150. Statement by Deputy G. Johansson in Swedish Riksdag [against northern countries' participation in N.A.T.O.], Pr 7/5-500, Izv 7/6-500. International review: After Lisbon conference [Government crisis in France and growing opposition to U.S. pressure in Britain and Germany], by G. Rassadin, Pr 9/6-1700.

KATYN MASSACRE

International review: Provocation of American propaganda, by F. Orekhov, Pr 5/4-750. Report by the Special Commission for Determining and Investigating the Circumstances of the Shooting of Polish Officer Prisoners of War in the Katyn Forest by the German Fascist Invaders [Continued from Izvestia, March 4], Izv 5/3-6000. Polish people expose provocation of American propaganda, by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 10/6-1200.

COMMENT ON SOVIET BUDGET

International review: Budgets for peace and budgets for war, by G. Rassadin, Pr 9/6-1000. Budget of Soviet Union is budget for peace [Article in Shanghai newspaper], Pr 10/1-250.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Letter from Wilhelm Pieck to women of Germany [on occasion of International Women's Day], Pr 6/3-175, Izv 6/6-175. British government refuses visas to [nine] foreign women's delegations [invited for International Women's Day], Pr 7/6-100, Izv 7/5-100. On eve of International Women's Day [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Bulgaria and Albania], Izv 7/5-550. For peace, against war! [London conference on International Women's Day], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 11/3-850.

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Speech by Hewlett Johnson [at London peace meeting], Pr 5/4-300, Izv 5/4-225. Preparations for American Continental Peace Congress, Pr 5/3-125. Japanese people demand permission for [Stalin Peace Prize Winner] Ikuo Oyama to visit Soviet Union, Pr 11/4-75.

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U.S.A. is supplying arms to Kuomintang forces in Burma [New York dateline], Pr 10/6-200.

China.—Meeting in Peking on graduation of first group of Chinese women fliers—Speech by Chu Teh, Pr 10/5-350. British authorities' highhanded acts in Hong Kong [Chinese patriots arrested], Pr 11/3-350.

India.—Progressives arrested in India [31 members of People's Democratic Front of Hyderabad arrested], Pr 5/3-100. Results of elections to Legislative Assemblies of Indian states, Pr 6/3-350, Izv 6/6-400. Old Indian Parliament concludes its work, Izv 7/6-175. Reception in Calcutta in honor of film workers of U.S.S.R., Chinese People's Republic and people's democracies, Izv 6/6-225. International film festival ends in India, Pr 7/5-150, Izv 7/5-175. An art true to life [International film festival ends in India], by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 10/5-850. Success of Soviet art exhibit in Delhi, Izv 9/10-150.

Indonesia.—Statement by Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 8/6-250.

Japan.—Japanese war criminals' rights restored, Izv 5/4-25. Traitors to the Japanese people [Government betrays country's interests by approving budget and so-called "administrative agreement" with U.S.A.], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 6/4-1300. U.S.A. is enslaving Japan, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 7/5-1500.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's High Command, Pr-Izv 5/4-50; Pr-Izv 6/4-75; Pr-Izv 7/6-75; Pr 8/6-75, Izv 8/10-75; Pr 9/6-100, Izv 9/10-100; Pr 10/6-50; Pr-Izv 11/4-100. American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr-Izv 5/4-250. Korean people protest American interventionists' atrocities, Pr 6/4-350. Against use of bacteriological weapons—Statement by Chairman of Korean Red Cross Society, Pr-Izv 7/6-400. Against bacteriological weapons of war—Message from Women's International Democratic Federation to U.N. Secretary-General, Pr 8/6-500. American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons on Chinese territory, Pr 8/6-500, Izv 8/10-500. On international themes: American interventionists' new atrocities, by M. Mikhailov, Izv 8/10-1200. Protest of Foreign Minister of Chinese People's Republic Chou En-lai, Pr 9/6-1200, Izv 9/10-1200 A most heinous crime! by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 9/6-500. American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr 9/6-450. Protest by democratic parties of China against American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons—Hsinhua report, Pr 10/6-1100, Izv 11/3-1100. Against use of bacteriological weapons [Protest by prominent Italian scholar], Pr 10/6-100. Monstrous crimes of American aggressors in Korea [Bacteriological warfare], Pr 10/6-300. Appeal by Frederic Joliot-Curie [demanding banning of biological warfare], Pr-Izv 11/4-300. Peoples protest use of bacteriological weapons [Reports from Korean People's Democratic Republic, Chinese People's Republic, France and Democratic Republic of Viet Nam], Pr 11/4-1000. Peoples protest use of bacteriological weapons—Protest by International Union of Students, Pr 11/4-75. American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons in Korea—Report by Korean Central Telegraph Agency, Izv 11/4-300. Americans admit violation of Panmunjom neutral zone, Pr-Izv 5/4-125. Heroic women of fighting Korea, by Stalin Peace Prize Winner Pak Den Ai, Chairman of Central Committee of Korean Women's Democratic Union, Pr 8/6-1500. Savage bombing of Pyongyang by American planes, Pr-Izv 11/4-150. University in the mountains [Kim Il Sung University], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 11/4-1200. Korean truce talks, Izv 7/6-300; Izv 11/4-450.

Mongolian People's Republic.—Delegation of Soviet cultural figures leaves for Mongolian People's Republic, Pr 9/6-100.

Viet Nam.—Military parade in Hoabinh, Izv 6/6-125. Book review: Truth about free Viet Nam ["In Free Viet Nam," by Leo Figer, translated from French], reviewed by Vs. Ovchinnikov, Pr 7/6-1500.

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Trade agreement concluded between German Democratic Republic and Hungarian People's Republic, Izv 11/3-25. Trade and payments agreement [signed] between Hungary and Albania, Izv 11/3-50.

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Albania.—Albanian note to government of Italy [on violation of air boundaries], Izv 11/4-200.

Bulgaria.—25th anniversary of Rabotnichesko Delo, by Staff Correspondent P. Golubev, Pr 5/3-650. Message from Pravda editors to editors of Rabotnichesko Delo, Pr 5/3-225. Anniversary celebrations of Rabotnichesko Delo, Pr 6/3-225. 25th anniversary of Rabotnichesko Delo, Izv 6/6-150.

Czechoslovakia.—Prague's cultural life [28 theaters and concert halls and 12 permanent art exhibits now open], Pr 10/1-150.

Greece.—Appeal to Comrade J. V. Stalin from families of Greek patriots and political prisoners condemned to death, Pr 5/3-600, Izv 5/4-600. Greek democrats' appeal to Comrade J. V. Stalin, Pr 5/3-450, Izv 5/4-450. Appeal to Comrade J. V. Stalin from Greek Society of Families of Political Pri-

soners and Exiles and of Political Prisoners in Vurl Prison, Pr 8/6-300, Izv 8/10-300. Appeal to Comrade J. V. Stalin from Greek Political Exiles' Peace Committee [New York dateline], Pr 11/3-300, Izv 11/4-300. Letter from S. K. Tsarapkin to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly and U.N. Secretariat, Izv 5/4-250. Save life of Beloyannis and his comrades!—Letter from Soviet representative to U.N. Secretariat, Pr-Izv 7/6-500; Izv 9/10-250. Protests in Greece against death sentence of Beloyannis and his comrades, Izv 7/6-150. Reuters on stay of execution of eight Greek patriots, Pr 8/6-50. Trygve Lie in role of Greek executioners' protector, Pr 8/6-200, Izv 8/10-200. In defense of Greek democrats [Telegram to U.S.S.R. representative to U.N. from Egyptian Committee for Struggle to Release Beloyannis and His Comrades—Paris dateline], Pr 10/6-150.

Hungary.—Sixtieth birthday of Matyas Rakosi—Formal meeting in Budapest, Pr 9/5-1000, Izv 9/10-1000. Spring sowing in Hungary [Machine and Tractor Stations inspected], Pr 10/1-125.

Poland.—New life in a Polish village [Wilkowice in Lodz area], by Staff Correspondent Mikh. Yarovoi, Izv 7/5-1400. Assimilating Poland's western lands [Six-year plan calls for restoration and erection of 100 large industrial enterprises and increased agricultural production], Pr 10/1-200.

Rumania.—Seventh anniversary of formation of Rumanian people's democratic government, Izv 7/6-275.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 5/4-150; Pr 10/6-150.

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Iran.—Anglo-American imperialists' intrigues in Iran—New pressure on Iranian government, Pr 7/6-300, Izv 7/6-200. American pressure on Iran [to accept continued military aid and terms of Mutual Security Act of 1951], Izv 9/10-200. American imperialists are trying to seize Iranian oil, Pr 11/3-100, Izv 11/4-100.

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Austria.—Oesterreichische Volksstimme on Austrian Vice-Chancellor Schaerf's visit to U.S.A. [Alarm expressed at government official's support of "treaty" being prepared by Western powers], Izv 6/6-400.

Germany.—German youth support proposal by German Democratic Republic government [Meeting of French and West German youth in Darmstadt protests remilitarization of Germany and supports East German proposal for unity], Pr 5/3-850. Women's International Democratic Federation protests Lili Wachter's conviction, Pr 5/4-200. International review: For peace treaty with Germany [Soviet government supports East German government's appeal for speedy conclusion of peace treaty; U.S., British and French governments remain silent], by F. Orekhov, Pr 5/4-650. Bonn government is building military airports, Izv 5/4-75. For strengthening of peace in Europe and the whole world!—Statement by European Workers' Committee Against Remilitarization of Germany, Pr 6/4-450. Statement by Max Reimann [in Freies Volk], Pr 6/4-225. German people demand swiftest possible conclusion of peace treaty, Pr 7/6-900. German people demand swiftest possible conclusion of peace treaty with Germany, Izv 7/6-250. Against remilitarization of Germany—Letter to Truman from 84 prominent Americans, Pr 9/5-700. For peace treaty with Germany [Meeting in Freiburg], Pr 10/6-450. Soviet government note.—To the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on a peace treaty with Germany, Pr-Izv 11/2-450.* Soviet government draft of peace treaty with Germany, Pr-Izv 11/2-900.* Schumacherites' deal with Adenauer [Some of leaders of Social Democratic Party are participating in working out decrees banning Communist Party—The Hague dateline], Pr 11/3-225. American policy in Western Germany is threat to peace [Report on Germany compiled by University of Chicago Peace Committee], Pr 11/4-750. For peace treaty with united, democratic Germany—Speech by Max Reimann in Karlsruhe, Pr 11/3-300; under heading Speech by Max Reimann in Karlsruhe, Izv 11/4-300.

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Italy.—Outrages of Italian police [People in Rovigo are beaten and arrested while demonstrating against authorities' delay in distributing Soviet aid to flood victims], Pr 5/3-200, Izv 5/4-200. On municipal elections in Italy [Elections to be held not later than May 25 in 33 provinces in Southern and Central Italy], Pr 5/3-50. Italian people's struggle for bread and peace, by Guiseppe de Vittorio, General Secretary of Italian General Confederation of Labor, Pr 7/5-1900. Italian workers' hard lot [Tobacco workers in Lecce], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 8/5-1100. "Yankees, get out of Italy!" [Livorno conference of representatives of Italian cities and districts which have been converted into U.S. military bases], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 11/3-1000.

Norway.—Notes on Norway, by N. Kuznetsky, Izv 11/3-1500.

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Cuba.—Situation in Cuba [New York dateline], Pr 11/3-125; under heading Coup d'etat in Cuba, Izv 11/4-125.

Dominican Republic.—Failure of anti-Soviet forgery [Dominican Republic reports that submarines observed in Bay of Samana could be Russian—New York dateline], Pr 6/4-225, Izv 6/6-225.

Latin America.—Argentine newspaper on U.S. intrigues in Latin American countries [U.S. attempts to conclude bilateral military agreements in Latin America prove that U.S.A. could not achieve general agreements with these countries—New York dateline], Izv 6/6-100. On international themes: Resistance to U.S. imperialism in Latin America, by M. Mikhailov, Izv 8/10-800.

United States.—In American Congress [House of Representatives sends bill on universal military training back to committee], Pr 6/4-175. Admissions by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Douglas [U.S. war policy has led to increasing repression and fear], Pr-Izv 7/6-200. Against U.S. government's foreign policy [New York State Senate rejects bill prohibiting buying of any goods made in U.S.S.R. or "in any country under its control"], Pr 7/6-100, Izv 7/5-100. Douglas Glasgow [Chairman of American Youth Peace Crusade] arrives in Moscow, Izv 8/10-50. Arms race in U.S.A. and plundering of working people [More than four-fifths of U.S. budget earmarked for war preparations], by Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko, Pr 10/5-1800. Railroad workers' strike in U.S.A., Pr 10/6-100; Izv 11/4-150.

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Tunisia.—Events in Tunisia [Patriots blow up bridges and derail trains], Izv 6/6-100. On events in Tunisia [Asian and African representatives plan to request Security Council to take up Tunisian question—New York dateline], Izv 11/4-225.

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On World Economic Conference [Reports from India and France], Pr 5/3-125, Izv 5/4-750; [Britain, France and the Netherlands], Pr 6/3-800, Izv 6/6-400; [Britain and Japan], Pr 8/6-300; [Poland, Italy and Austria], Izv 9/10-650; [German Democratic Republic, Austria and France], Pr 10/5-400, Izv 11/3-400; [Japan and Chile], Pr 11/3-200, Izv 11/3-175. Prospect of the World Economic Conference [Printed in New Times, No. 10, 1952], by Robert Chambeiron, General Secretary of Preparations Commission of International Committee to Sponsor World Economic Conference, Pr 6/3,4-2800. On Japanese representatives' participation in World Economic Conference, Pr 7/5-400, Izv 7/6-400.

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The sessions.—Sessions of Supreme Soviet [Announcement of time and place], Pr-Izv 5/1-25; Pr-Izv 6/1-25; Pr-Izv 7/1-25. Official report on sessions of Council of Union and Council of Nationalities; Sessions of March 5, Pr-Izv 6/1-900; Translation into 15 other languages of the Union, Izv 6/3,4,5-10,000; Sessions of March 6, Pr-Izv

7/1-150; Translation, Izv 7/2-2300; Sessions of March 7, Pr-Izv 8/1-400; Translation, Izv 8/2,3-6000; Sessions of March 8, Pr-Izv 9/1-1200; Translation, Izv 9/2,3,4,5,6-18,000. Yesterday in the Kremlin [News reports of sessions], Pr 6/2-2000, Izv 6/2-1200; Pr 7/1-1800, Izv 7/1-1000; Pr 8/1-1600, Izv 8/3-1600; Pr-Izv 9/1-1800.

Speeches and Reports.—Report by Deputy A. M. Puzanov, Chairman of Credentials Committee of Council of Union, Izv 6/2-750. Report by Deputy I. G. Kebin, Chairman of Credentials Committee of Council of Nationalities, Izv 6/2-800. On U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 and fulfillment of U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950—Report of U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev, Pr 7/2,3-10,000, Izv 7/3,4-10,000. Council of Nationalities—On U.S.S.R. State Budget for 1952 and fulfillment of U.S.S.R. state budget for 1950—Co-report by Deputy I. S. Khokhlov, Chairman of Budget Committee, Pr 8/2-3600, Izv 8/4-3600. Council of Union—On U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952—Co-report by Deputy L. R. Korniyets, Chairman of Budget Committee, Pr 8/3,4-3800, Izv 8/6,7-3800. Council of Union—Discussion of report on U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952—Speech by Deputy D. S. Korotchenko, Amur-Nizhnedneprovsky Electoral District, Ukraine Republic, Pr 8/4-1200, Izv 8/7-1200; Deputy I. V. Kapitonov, Pr 8/4-950, Izv 8/7-950; Deputy A. N. Chkhubianishvili, Telavi Electoral District, Georgian Republic, Pr 8/4-750, Izv 8/7-750; Deputy F. P. Kozlov, October Electoral District, city of Leningrad, Pr 8/4-800, Izv 8/7-800; Deputy L. N. Yefremov, Syzran Electoral District, Kuibyshev Province, Izv 8/8-850, Pr 9/2-850; Deputy A. Ye. Kleshchev, Vitebsk Electoral District, Belorussian Republic, Izv 8/8-1000, Pr 9/2-1000; Deputy A. P. Yefimov, Khabarovsk City Electoral District, Khabarovsk Territory, Izv 8/8-800, Pr 9/2-800; Deputy V. A. Ambartsumyan, Echmiadzin Electoral District, Armenian Republic, Izv 8/8-900, Pr 9/2-900; Deputy Ya. P. Ostrov, Kuldiga Electoral District, Latvian Republic, Izv 8/8-1000, Pr 9/2-800; Deputy K. K. Nikolayev, Pr 9/2-800, Izv 9/6-800; Deputy M. F. Timashova, Pr 9/3-800, Izv 9/6-800; Deputy M. J. Shumauskas, Pr 9/3-800, Izv 9/6-800; Deputy S. Babayev, Izv 9/7-800, Pr 10/2-800; Deputy A. Suyerkulov, Izv 9/7-800, Pr 10/3-800; Deputy A. B. Aristov, Izv 9/7-900, Pr 10/3-900; Deputy A. Alimov, Izv 9/7-750, Pr 10/3-750; Deputy P. A. Kokorev, Izv 9/7-800, Pr 10/3-800; U.S.S.R. Minister of Trade V. G. Zhavoronkov, Izv 9/7-900, Pr 10/3-900; Deputy A. N. Yegorov, Izv 9/8-750, Pr 10/3-750; Concluding remarks by U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev, Pr 9/3-900, Izv 9/8-900. Council of Nationalities—Discussion of report on U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952—Speech by Deputy B. N. Chernousov, Omsk Electoral District, Russian Republic, Pr 8/2-1200, Izv 8/4-1200; Deputy V. T. Lacis, Kirov Electoral District, Latvian Republic, Pr 8/2,3-800, Izv 8/4,5-800; Deputy P. A. Abrasimov, Mozyr City Electoral District, Belorussian Republic, Pr 8/3-1000, Izv 8/5-1000; Deputy G. Sh. Karzhaubayev, Zaisan Electoral District, Kazakh Republic, Pr 8/3-800, Izv 8/5-800; Deputy G. Ya. Rud, Drokiyevsky Electoral District, Moldavian Republic, Izv 8/5-1000, Pr 9/3-1000; Deputy O. V. Romanova, Morki Electoral District, Mari Autonomous Republic, Izv 8/5-900, Pr 9/3-900; Deputy L. A. Illisson, Harju Western Electoral District, Estonian Republic, Izv 8/5, 6-800, Pr 9/3-800; Deputy F. L. Dod, Rovno Electoral District, Ukraine Republic, Izv 8/6-950, Pr 9/4-950; Deputy B. L. Lobsanov, Barguzin Electoral District, Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic, Izv 8/6-900, Pr 9/4-900; Deputy V. G. Tskhovrebashvili, Pr 9/4-650, Izv 9/8-650; U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture I. A. Benediktov, Pr 9/4-950, Izv 9/8-950; Deputy N. Dodkhudoyev, Pr 9/4-750, Izv 9/8-750; Deputy M. M. Aliyev, Izv 9/8-750, Pr 10/2-750; Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov, Izv 9/9-650, Pr 10/2-650; Deputy F. Z. Zagafuranov, Izv 9/9-600, Pr 10/2-600; U.S.S.R. Minister of Chemical Industry S. M. Tikhomirov, Izv 9/9-650, Pr 10/2-650; Deputy V. A. Protodyakonov, Izv 9/9-750, Pr 10/2-750; Concluding remarks by U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev, Pr 9/4-1100, Izv 9/9-1100.

On confirmation of decrees of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.—Report by Deputy A. F. Gorkin, Secretary of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Pr 9/5-1000, Izv 9/9-1000.

Laws and Resolutions.—Law on U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952, Pr-Izv 11/1-800. Law on ratification of edicts by Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Pr-Izv 11/1-175; On ratification of edicts by Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet concerning appointment of U.S.S.R. Ministers, Pr-Izv 11/1-100; On ratification of edict of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet concerning appointment of Comrade N. N. Bespalov Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Arts, Pr-Izv 11/1-50; On ratification of edict of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet concerning appointment of Comrade D. V. Pavlov Chairman of State Committee of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on Supply of Food and Manufactured Goods, Pr-Izv 11/1-50; On ratification of edict of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet "On partial amendment of law on agricultural tax," Pr-Izv 11/1-50. In Legislative Proposals Committees of Council of Union and Council of Nationalities [U.S.S.R. Minister of Justice reports on progress in drafting U.S.S.R. Code of Criminal Procedure], Pr-Izv 11/2-100.

Editorials.—Session of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Izv 6/1-1300. Budget of Soviet state, Pr 7/1-1400. Budget of land of triumphant socialism, Izv 7/1-1300. Spend funds intelligently, prudently, Pr 9/1-1300. Toward new achievements of Soviet economy and culture! Izv 9/1-1200. Brilliant expression of friendship of U.S.S.R. peoples, Pr 10/1-1300. Budget of peaceful construction, Pr 11/1-1200. Fraternal partnership of Soviet peoples, Izv 11/1-1200.

Special production efforts in honor of Supreme Soviet session [in Donets Basin mines], Pr 5/1-125; [Tashkent and Yerevan enterprises], Izv 5/1-125; [Kiev], Izv 6/1-150; [Kiev], Pr 7/1-75; [Odessa, Orel and Archangel], Izv 7/1-250; [Voroshilovgrad and Vladimir], Pr 8/1-250; [Alma-Ata, Kiev and Chelyabinsk], Izv 8/1-300.

Photographs.—March 6 session of Supreme Soviet, Pr 7/3, Izv 7/4.

Miscellany.—Face of homeland [Soviet budget is plan for peaceful construction], by S. Babayevsky, Pr 7/4-1100. In name of happiness of people, by Simon Chikovani, Pr 9/5-700. Joy of peaceful life, by Sharaf Rashidov, Pr 9/5-600. We are building communism, by Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Samed Vurgun, Izv 11/2-700.

MARXISM-LENINISM

Outstanding document of Bolshevism—Toward 15th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's speech at February-March plenary session of Party Central Committee, by N. Mikhailov, Pr 5/2,3-2600. Publication of J. V. Stalin's writings in Kazakh [Kazakh State Publishing House reprints "Class of the Proletarians and the Party of the Proletarians," "Year of Great Change" and "Against Vulgarization of Slogan of Self-Criticism"], Pr 5/1-25. Publication of V. I. Lenin's and J. V. Stalin's writings in the Komi language [Lenin's "Three Sources and Three Components of Marxism," "On the National Pride of the Great Russians" and Stalin's "Marxism and the National Question"], Izv 11/1-50.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Follow-up: "Train cadres in spirit of great strictness" [Smolensk Province Party Committee acts to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 10/5-125. Political education of scientific personnel [Lithuanian Communist Party officials overlook shortcomings in Marxist-Leninist studies at republic's Academy of Sciences], by Staff Correspondent for Lithuanian Republic M. Filimonov, Pr 11/2-1000.

STATE AND LAW

Letters from a district: Winter on the Sheksna [Second and third installments of a serial article on work of local Soviet executive committee], by P. Belyavsky, Izv 7/2-1900. Progressive village Soviet [Kukec Soviet wins Lithuanian Republic competition], by Staff Correspondent V. Samoukova, Izv 7/4-200. (Obituary)—A. M. Kollontai [Party member and Soviet diplomat—life sketch by a group of friends and associates], Izv 11/4-200.

WOMEN

International Women's Day.—On eve of International Women's Day—Working women of great construction project [3000 employed on Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canal projects], Izv 6/2-300; Builders of electrical equipment [Women occupy key positions at Leningrad plant], Izv 6/2-150; [Meetings and celebrations held throughout U.S.S.R.], Pr 7/1-225. Toward International Women's Day [Reports of preparations from Moscow, Tbilisi, Leningrad and Riga], Izv 7/1-600. Message of Soviet woman [Soviet women's delegation warmly received in people's democracies], by Boris Polevoi, Pr 7/4,5-3100. Formal meetings in boroughs of capital, Pr 8/5-200. In honor of March 8 [Kiev women mark Women's Day with new production achievements], Pr 8/5-150. Women are scientific workers [More than 100 employed in Belorussian scientific institutes], Pr 8/5-150. Soviet women—active builders of communism, by Ye. Tretyakova, Pr 8/5-2000. With Leningrad's working people [Women's Day observed at meetings and conferences], Pr 8/5-200. Encounters in the Kremlin [Many Supreme Soviet delegates are women], by Anna Sakse, Pr 8/5-1400. (Editorial)—Women of land of socialism, Pr 8/1-1300. (Editorial)—Women are active creative force of Soviet society, Izv 8/1-1300. International Women's Day—Moscow meeting at Bolshoi Theater, Pr 9/1-300, Izv 9/1-250. Country observes International Women's Day [Reports from Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, Tallin and Yakut Autonomous Republic], Izv 8/1-700. Celebration of International Women's Day [Reports from Leningrad, Kiev, Baku, Frunze and Stalinabad], Pr 9/5-400. Today is In-

ternational Women's Day: With thoughts about the homeland, by Assistant Foreman of Ivanovo Melange Combine and Deputy to province Soviet K. Potapova, Izv 8/9-1000; Happy, joyous life, by Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Moishugnon Asadbekova, Izv 8/9-900; Pavla Petrovna Yakovleva, by Zootechnician M. Kochegarova, Izv 8/9-500; Under banner of fight for peace, by Marta Yanchuk, Izv 8/9-1900; (Photograph)—Group of women Deputies to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Izv 8/9.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

(Editorial)—Creative labor of Soviet people, Pr 5/1-1300. Conference of Moscow City and Province industry and transport personnel [ends], Pr 6/1-150. Letter to Stalin from personnel of Moscow city and Province industry and transport [reveiwing 1951 accomplishments and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 6/1,2-3200. (Editorial)—Advanced equipment to construction projects of communism! Pr 6/1-1300. Nationwide help to construction project [Materials for Southern Ukraine Canal construction arrive from all parts of U.S.S.R.], by Staff Correspondent N. Vlasov, Pr.7/4-500. Honored orders [Gus-Khrustalny enterprises fill construction project orders ahead of schedule], by Staff Correspondent B. Gorbunov, Izv 7/4-75. Powerful dredges [built at Stalingrad shipyard for hydroelectric projects], Pr 10/1-100. Winning numbers [Ninth state lottery loan drawing to be held in Karaganda March 9], Izv 7/6-25. Winning numbers [Drawing held in Karaganda], Pr 10/6-200.

INDUSTRY

To all drilling foremen, drilling brigade workers, engineers and technicians of Ministry of Oil Industry's drilling enterprises [Production pledges for 1952, signed by ten drilling foremen], Pr-Izv 5/1-2000. For raising of oil well drilling speeds [Azerbaidzhan oil workers respond to drilling foremen's appeal], Pr 6/2-225. Guests of Lvov workers [Delegation from Moscow's J. V. Stalin Auto Plant visits Lvov's Automatic Loader Plant], Pr 7/4-175. Karaganda miners [compete to improve quality of coal], Izv 7/1-125. For pre-schedule fulfillment of annual plan [Krasnodar Territory plants compete], Izv 7/1-150. According to new technology [Single-vat method of dyeing sheepskins perfected at Kirov factory], Izv 7/1-125. Competition to save metal [Bashkir Autonomous Republic], Izv 8/1-100. Tractor builders acquire higher education [180 at Altai Tractor Plant enrolled in technical courses], Pr 10/4-150. Competition of Turkmenia's oil workers [Pledge pre-schedule fulfillment of 1952 plan in response to appeal of Bashkir oil workers], Pr 10/1-150. All castings at high speed [Competition launched at Zaporozhye Steel Mill], Pr 10/1-150. Innovators' experience to masses! [24 shops of Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Works operate on collective Stakhanovite schedule], Pr 11/1-200. Competition to save metal [launched at Sverdlovsk's Urals Freight Car Plant], Pr 11/1-175. Transferring sables [Khabarovsk forests stocked with Yakut animals], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 11/2-150.

AGRICULTURE

Important task of agricultural officials [to ensure conditions for increasing number of livestock], Pr 6/2-1200. Ukraine on eve of spring sowing [1300 agricultural pacemakers discuss measures to increase farm output at Kiev conference], Pr 6/2-350. Sugar-beet sowing begins [in Samarkand Province], Izv 6/2-50. Before cotton planting [Turkmenian collective farmers prepare land and equipment], Pr 7/4-225. Agronomists are heads of Moscow area collective farms [400 collective farm chairmen in province have higher education in agriculture], Izv 7/1-200. Field work [begins] in Stavropol area, by Staff Correspondent I. Morozov, Izv 7/4-225. Mountain orchards [New method for cultivating slopes developed by Dagestan scientists], by Staff Correspondent M. Otreshko, Izv 7/5-450. Award to Krasnodar Territory combine operator for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 8/1. Field work in Kazakhstan [Grain sowing begins], Pr 10/1-300. Reborn land [Nevinnomyssk Canal will raise agricultural output], by Staff Correspondent for Stavropol Territory Ye. Kiselev, Pr 10/1-700. On young Bukovina collective farms [Great progress made in recent years], by Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet D. Gapy, Pr 10/4-1700. New tree belts [20 nurseries operating in Voronezh Province], Pr 10/4-50. Development of horticulture in Volga region [70,000 hectares in Saratov Province to be planted to fruit and berries during 1952], Pr 10/4-125. In Georgia's orchards [Expansion planned during 1952], by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 11/2-150. Pledge of success—Letters from a collective farm Party organization [Second installment of serial article on rural Party organization leadership], by A. Kolosov and U. Zhukovin, Pr 11/2-1900. Cotton planting begins [in Uzbekistan], Izv 11/1-75. On raising productivity of tractors and equipment, by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture P. Kuchumov, Izv 11/2,3-2600.

TRANSPORTATION

Before navigation season [Improvements at Petrozavodsk], by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 7/4-100. On main highways [Frunze truck drivers compete to run vehicles 150,000 kilometers without major repairs], Pr 10/4-150. Pacemaking engineers [raise locomotive productivity 30% on Omsk Railroad], Izv 11/1-150. Before navigation on Kama [Ships and docks repaired], by Staff Correspondent M. Sokolov, Izv 11/2-200.

CITIES

Young city of Far East [100,000 square meters of housing built in Komsomolsk-on-Amur during past three years], Pr 7/4-125. Landscaping of Ashkhabad, by Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev, Izv 7/4-75. Town by the Volga [Komsomolsk is rapid-growing Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station builders' settlement], by Staff Correspondent A. Stepanov, Izv 7/5-550. City on the Neman [Grodno is fast becoming important industrial and cultural center], by Staff Correspondent for Belorussian Republic I. Zinkovich, Pr 10/1-550. At construction sites of tall buildings [Buildings around Moscow's Komsomol-Ring Station near completion], Pr 10/1-275.

CULTURE

Best club in province [Booklet issued on experience of exemplary Debaltsevo District Club], Izv 7/5-50. Concern for state farm workers [150 trade union clubs operating on Kazakhstan state farms], Pr 11/2-225. Motion picture theaters on Altai collective farms [566 film installations operate in territory], Pr 11/3-75.

SCIENCE

Partnership of Transcaucasus scientists [Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaidzhanian research workers collaborate on study of area's natural resources], Pr 10/1-150. Research by Leningrad botanists [leads to successful cultivation of tea in Transcarpathia Province and Moldavian Republic], Pr 10/4-125. Study of foreign languages [discussed at Moscow session in light of Stalin's writings on linguistics], Pr 11/2-200. Problems of studying foreign languages, Izv 11/2-225.

EDUCATION

Conference of higher school officials [Plans to improve social science teaching and research work outlined at Moscow meeting], Izv 6/2-175. Follow-up: "Elucidate life of Soviet schools more profoundly" [Uchitelskaya gazeta plans to use more contributed articles and establish firmer contacts with schools and educational workers], Pr 10/5-75. Pedagogical institute [opened] in Lutsk, Pr 11/2-100.

RELIGION

Death of Archbishop Irinarkh of Church of Old Believers, Izv 11/4-25.

THE ARTS

"We Are for Peace"—New color documentary film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Pr 5/4-100. Film about peace and friendship ["We Are for Peace" reflects creative enthusiasm of 1951 World Youth Festival in Berlin], reviewed by B. Polevoi, Pr 10/5-1600. Masters of Hungarian art [Performances of Hungarian State Song and Dance Ensemble well received by Moscow audiences; group's repertoire is rather narrow, should include more works of fraternal peoples], by Composer A. Novikov, Pr 7/5-1200. Success of masters of Hungarian art, by Russian Republic People's Artist Irog Moiseyev, Izv 11/3-650. Appearances by foreign conductors in Moscow [Italian and Hungarian conductors lead Moscow symphony orchestras], Pr 7/6-150. Selection of Committee for Observance of 500th Anniversary of Italian Artist Leonardo da Vinci's Birth—In Soviet Peace Committee, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Organizational Committee of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists [Members listed], Pr-Izv 11/3-150. New documentary films: "Mongolian People's Republic" [is excellent motion picture, free of any serious shortcomings], reviewed by Motion Picture Director and Stalin Prize Winner L. Stepanova, Pr 11/3-1000. Theater program, Pr 5/4-50, Izv 5/4-75; Pr 6/4-100, Izv 6/4-50; Pr 7/6-100, Izv 7/6-75; Pr 8/6-50, Izv 8/10-75; Pr 9/6-100, Izv 9/10-75; Pr 10/6-75; Pr-Izv 11/4-75.

LITERATURE

Gogol Days throughout the country [Reports from Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Baku and Poltava], Pr 5/2-950. In memory of great Russian writer N. V. Gogol—Formal meeting at U.S.S.R. Bolshoi Theater, Pr 5/1,2-3000. Centenary of N. V. Gogol's death—Formal meeting at U.S.S.R. Bolshoi Theater, Izv 5/1,2-3100. (Editorial)—Great Russian writer, Izv 5/1-1300. Immortal name, by Nikolai Virta, Izv 5/2-1900. Formal laying of N. V. Gogol monument cornerstone in Lenin-

grad, Izv 5/2-100. Pride and glory, by Lyubomir Dmiterko, Izv 5/2-1000. Meeting of writers [Soviet writers meet foreign authors in U.S.S.R. for Gogol celebrations], Izv 7/4-125. In memory of great Russian writer N. V. Gogol—Opening of all-Soviet exhibit in Moscow, Pr 9/5-400.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Review of the press: More initiative in work [by Tadzhik Republic newspapers], Pr 7/4-1100. Review of the press: Worthy initiative [Ukraine Republic newspaper supports campaign to reduce losses in retail trade], Pr 10/4-500; Incorrect attitude toward important matter [Two Kazakh Republic newspapers give insufficient coverage of construction projects], Pr 10/4-450.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 5/4-150, Izv 5/4-250; Pr 6/4-150 [includes one television program], Izv 6/4-200; Pr 7/6-275, Izv 7/6-250 [one each]; Izv 8/10-400 [three]; Izv 9/10-200 [three]; Pr 10/6-175 [three]; Pr 11/4-225, Izv 11/4-150 [one each].

SPORTS

International boxing competition [Exhibition matches between Soviet and East European people's democracies' all-star teams to begin in Moscow March 6], Pr 5/4-100, Izv 5/4-75; [begins], Pr 8/6-225, Izv 8/10-225; Pr 9/6-150, Izv 9/10-300; Pr 11/4-225, Izv 11/3-75. Competition in trampoline jumps and double events [ends in Kirov], Pr 6/4-75. U.S.S.R. championship in trampoline jumps, Izv 6/4-75. National figure skating champions [determined at Moscow meet], Izv 6/4-75. Skiers compete for U.S.S.R. championship [at Sverdlovsk], Pr 10/6-200.

MISCELLANY

Foreign exchange rates, Izv 5/4-50.

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DOMESTIC

After a concluding speech by the elder German writer Arnold Zweig, President of the German Academy of the Arts, the chairman declared the meeting closed and the Anthem of the Soviet Union sounded forth in all its solemn glory.

A concert followed the formal meeting.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In a N.S.A. circular dated Dec. 14 and intended for home consumption, the President of the N.S.A., explaining this "activity," declared that "in territories which have been colonies for a long time, the students play a particularly important role in the orientation and economic development of their countries."

Other similar documents put out long before the conference of the "Western" student unions in Edinburgh which the President and Vice-President of the American N.S.A. attended, shed new light on the decision officially adopted at this conference to create a "secretariat" of the "Western" student unions.

It has now become clear that five months before the Edinburgh conference and right after the American N.S.A. conference, the officers of the N.S.A. decided at the Minnesota meeting on Aug. 31 to examine the question of setting up the "secretariat" as a "top priority" task in their international activity.

The reason for this decision evidently lies in the intention of using the "international" camouflage of the "secretariat" for the "activity" of the American N.S.A. in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East and in Latin America—this "activity" having as its object the justification of U.S. imperialist policy in these countries. In order to facilitate the achievement of this thankless task, the Edinburgh conference adopted a resolution stating that "from time to time the secretariat can seek and utilize financial means which may be available from other sources." This is the essence of the whole decision, which officially enables forces outside the student movement to finance disruptive activity among the students.

The complete unmasking of the intentions of the leaders of the American N.S.A. at the Rio de Janiero conference and the complete failure of their attempt to deceive the Latin American students show that the students are rejecting such intrigues and are intensifving their vigilance against such attempts.

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THE SUPREME SOVIET

During the 30 years of the Soviet regime dozens of new industries have been set up in the Yakut Republic—coal, tin, mica, lumber, ship-building, leather, fishing, printing and publishing, food and others. The mining industry has undergone great development. At present, state, local and cooperative industry have hundreds of industrial enterprises. Industrial production volume of Yakutia's Union and local industry in 1951 was 130 times as great as in 1917.

... The area under cultivation has been more then trebled. Zootechnical and agronomical services to agriculture have improved. In 1917 there were only four veterinaries and not a single agronomist in the whole of what was then Yakut Province, but now 720 specialists with higher or secondary education are working in the republic's agriculture. ...

There are now more than 600 schools in the republic, attended by more than 64,000 children and employing more than 3500 teachers. Seven-year education for children in rural areas is being successfully introduced. ...

... At present there are more than 630 medical institutions with more than 3000 personnel in Soviet Yakutia. The public health budget this year is 110,000,000 rubles. ...

ZVEREV'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF FINANCE ZVEREV. (Pravda, March 9, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 9. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The U.S.S.R. state budget and the report on fulfillment of the 1950 budget, submitted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for approval by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, have been comprehensively discussed at Council of Nationalities meetings. ...

During the budget discussion Deputies drew attention to shortcomings in the work of individual ministries and departments. The Deputies' observations on shortcomings in the work of ministries and departments deserve serious attention. Ministers and department directors whose work was criticized should take measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted in Deputies' speeches.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers will examine the Deputies' observations, pass the necessary decrees and also take measures to improve the work of these ministries and departments.

Deputy Khokhlov spoke of shortcomings in certain financial agencies' work in checking the correctness of deductions from the turnover tax by enterprises and organizations and also in checking documentary authorization for expenditures reimbursed from the budget.

Deputy Chernousov drew attention to unsatisfactory local budget fulfillment in Bryansk, Tula, Orel and Yaroslavl Provinces. The Russian Republic Ministry of Finance must take measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the republic's financial agencies in budget fulfillment.

In its turn the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance will draw the necessary conclusions from the criticism of budget fulfillment and individual financial agencies' work in the sphere of state revenue and will take measures to improve this work.

Financial agencies should check more carefully and strictly turnover tax calculation and also documentary authorization of budget expenditures. In regard to the use of funds to finance social and cultural measures, it must be observed that budget allocations were utilized 96.7% in 1950 and 98.4% in 1951, that is, more fully than in 1950.

Deputies' speeches raised the question of speeding development of individual branches of the economy in a number of republics within the next few years. The Agriculture, Chemical Industry, Food Industry, Lumber Industry, Power Plants, Building Materials Industry and other ministries must examine these proposals by Deputies and take the necessary measures in accord with these proposals.

Certain Deputies raised the question of additional 1952 budget appropriations to carry out a number of projects not provided for by the plan. These Deputies' proposals deserve serious attention and should be examined together with the national economic plan, bearing in mind that increase in capital investment demands allocation not only of monetary funds but also of additional materials and equipment. Therefore all questions of additional allocations ought to be specially examined in the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, each on its own merits. ...

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
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SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after н = iu.
‡‡ я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.